

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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November 29 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 42 38

November 29 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 60 42

3084 日三十月十年卯乙

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1915.

一拜禮 號九廿月一十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FROM PERSIA.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO CREATE FRESH THEATRE OF WAR.

Allies Score Striking Success in Aerial Fighting.

THE KAISER'S THEATRICAL APPEARANCE ON EASTERN FRONT.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

FURTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.

November 28, 8.55 p.m.
Responsibility for the designs and specifications, the testing of arms, ammunitions and inventions in connection therewith, has been transferred from the Army Council to the Ministry of Munitions, which henceforth will control the Ordnance, Bomb and Research Department at Woolwich Arsenal, the Experimental Establishment at Shoeburyness, and the War Office Inventions Department.

The services of Major General Du Cane have been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Munitions in this connection.

EARL KITCHENER.

ARRIVAL IN MILAN.

November 28, 11.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Milan states that Earl Kitchener arrived there in the morning from the Italian front. He paid a hasty visit to the Archaeological and Art Museums and then left for Turin.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE NEW WAR THEATRE.

November 28, 11.00 p.m.
A Petrograd telegram quotes a message from Teheran, dated the 27th inst., stating that there are discussions among the Swedish officers of the Persian gendarmerie. Some are censuring the disloyalty of others to the Persian Government.

Insurgent, gendarmes and mercenaries are occupying the Hamadan road and fortifying the passes, under the direction of German officers, with a view to covering the district adjacent to the Turkish frontier.

A committee at Kum, under the direction of Prince Reuss, is maintaining animated relations with Teheran still hoping to influence the Shah and the Government.

It is reported that the Turkish Ambassador and the Austrian Minister are returning to the capital with the same object.

The Shah and the Government are fully aware of the danger of any policy which is not benevolent towards England and Russia, but would be unwise to ignore the fact that the concentrations at Kum and Hamadan include half the Mejliss and almost the whole of the Persian armed forces, directed by Swedish and Russo-German officers, who are doing their utmost to bring about a rupture in the English, Russian and Persian negotiations and the definite creation of a fresh theatre of war.

THE SHAH DISSIPATES A RUMOUR.

November 28, 6.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a telegram from Teheran says the Shah granted an audience to the Russian Minister and assured him that the rumours of the Shah's intention to leave the capital are based solely on the announcement that he is going to his country residence.

He added that he did not seek to minimise the gravity of the situation in Persia, owing to the provocative attitude of the enemies of the Entente, but he had reason to believe that the mutinous gendarmes would surrender.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

DUTCH OVERSEAS TRUST.

NO RUBBER CONSIGNMENTS.

November 28, 2.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Dutch Overseas Trust announces that it will not accept consignments of rubber until further notice.

THE RUSSIANS.

THE KAISER'S THEATRICAL APPEARANCE IN THE EAST.

November 28, 2.55 p.m.
A telegram from Petrograd states that the Kaiser, on learning of the privations being suffered by the Germans in Russia from cold and exhaustion, appeared theatrically on the Eastern front. In an impassioned speech, he urged the troops to exercise patience, saying "Make one or two efforts more. I assure you the goal is near at hand; it will recompense you for all; believe me, my children, my friends, you who are my glory."

"We believed in a war of a few months, but it has been prolonged. We must continue the campaign with ferocious energy, opposing the iron glove to the paw of the Russian bear."

THE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

November 28, 2.55 p.m.
The khaki armlets issued under Lord Derby's scheme made their first appearance in London last evening.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

POSITION OF THE SERBIAN ARMY.

November 28, 2.55 p.m.
A telegram from Athens states that the Serbian main army is now taking up positions parallel to the Albanian frontier and has established communication with Durazzo, thus securing a re-victualing base.

BULGARIANS AND GERMANS FALL OUT.

November 28, 2.55 p.m.
Friction is reported between the Germans and Bulgarians on the subject of the occupation of Monastir.

MONASTIR AGAIN PANIC-STRICKEN.

November 28, 3.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica reports, as a most important incident, that the Bulgarians are attacking the village of Kreshevo, some twenty miles northward of Monastir, where the inhabitants are again in a panic, but says the heavy and unusually early snow-falls throughout Serbia may bring all operations almost to a standstill.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

PIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED.

November 28, 5.40 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that a disturbed night in Artois is the feature of the latest communique. There were fierce engagements with grenades and aerial torpedoes, but the most violent combat took place in the region of the Labyrinth, where, after the Germans had exploded a mine, the struggle resulted in the French favour.

Our aeroplanes attacked the station at Noyon with huge bombs and also forced two captive balloons to descend. A scout aeroplane shot down a German machine on the heights of the Meuse.

PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL MINISTRY.

November 28, 5.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the Unionists and Revolutionists having refused to join the Democrats in forming a National Ministry, the President has entrusted Senor Affonso Costa with the formation of a new Ministry.

M. DENYS COCHIN DEPARTS.

November 28, 5.45 p.m.
A telegram from Athens states that amid the enthusiastic cheers of the populace, M. Denys Cochin, the French Envoy, has sailed aboard the Greek cruiser Helle.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

(Havas Telegram.)

November 27.
M. Candace, a Deputy, has begged the Ministers to make arrangements to allow the population of the French Colonies and Protectorates to subscribe to the "Loan of Victory" as largely as they can, especially as they have participated in the defence of the Republic.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GENERAL D'AMADE IN LONDON.

November 27, 1.50 p.m.
It is announced that General D'Amade of the French Army, who co-operated with the British at Gallipoli has arrived in London.

A CLOUD OF POISONOUS GAS.

November 27, 5.45 p.m.
A Paris communique reports that the enemy yesterday let loose a cloud of poison gas near Bethincourt, west of the Meuse, but without result. A German aeroplane fell in the river Aisne near Berry-au-bac. The aviators swam ashore and the French artillery destroyed the aeroplanes.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO RECAPTURE TRENCHES.

November 27, 11.45 p.m.
An official report from Petrograd states that all is quiet on the western front save for fruitless attempts by the enemy to re-capture lost trenches.

BRISK FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

November 22, 2.25 a.m.
A Paris communique mentions that there have been lively artillery actions in Belgium and south of the Somme. Our artillery north of St. Mihiel destroyed an enemy battery. It has been ascertained that the enemy's gas attack near Bethincourt ended in complete defeat. There were three successive clouds of gas followed by a violent bombardment, but our artillery prevented the German attack from debouching.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

TRADES UNIONISTS FEARS ALLAYED.

November 27, 1.50 p.m.
Lord D'Abernon, who is chairman of the Board of Control, has informed a deputation of trade unionists that the general withdrawal of the new drink order is out of the question, but that publichouses in river-side areas will be allowed to open for two hours in the morning on condition that they supply adequate food and that increased canteen accommodation be provided.

THE BATTLE OF CIESIPHON.

A "TIMES" COMMENT.

November 27, 1.50 p.m.
Commenting on the battle of Ciesiphon, the Times points out that time after time the Turks in Mesopotamia have suddenly withdrawn under cover of night after stubborn resistance. If they continue to follow the same tactics, it is conceivable that an action deciding the fate of Baghdad has already been fought.

It is worth noting that from the end of this month the facilities for the navigation of the Tigris will continue to improve for several months.

GENERAL NIXON'S REPORT.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

November 27.
The Secretary of State for India communicates the following continuation of the communique of the 25th inst. regarding the recent fighting at Ciesiphon:

A telegram from General Nixon, dated the 25th inst., reports that General Townshend's troops are in possession of the battlefield, while the Turks are reported to be retiring on Djalab, 10 miles above Ciesiphon and the same distance from Baghdad. General Townshend is engaged in clearing the wounded and prisoners. It was first stated that 800 prisoners were taken, but it now appears that no less than 1,300 have been marched back to Laji. Our wounded number about 2,500, of whom 1,800 were leaving that day by steamer for Basra. The number killed not yet reported. General Nixon speaks with high praise of the splendid spirit shown by the troops after severe losses and hardships from the want of water and food.

SERBIA'S TERRIBLE FLIGHT.

HARROWING TALES BY AMERICAN LADY.

November 27, 2.45 p.m.
Madame Gronitoh, an American, and wife of the Serbian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, tells a terrible story of a twenty-days-on-horseback trip from Nish with a Government party. "There are," she says, "three million starving Serbians. All horses are short of fodder. Thousands of dogs left in homes are now banded together scouring the hillsides for ground game. Serbia is a breadless land. The road between Nish and Monastir outrivals the Klondyke trail for horror, with corpses on the wayside, dead horses and exhausted fugitives, men, women and children. Some of our own horses fell from exhaustion and died where they fell, and the Government party was likely the best equipped of all. We only got half a loaf of bread each daily during the retreat. Many, however, were quite foodless and struggled into the villages only to discover there was nothing edible."

"Events in Serbia to-day are the blackest page in human history. Now there is only open to Serbia through Albania one narrow horse-trail, which itself traverses starving districts. One night I heard the screams of a man being murdered by hunger-maddened men for half a loaf." The shortage of food in Albania is confirmed by the Belgian Minister to Serbia, who said that recently in Albania, when he gave his servants money, they exclaimed, "For God's sake give us bread: we cannot eat gold." Madame Gronitoh earnestly appeals to Americans to assist Serbia.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Earl Kitchener has arrived at Milan from the Italian front.

A French scout aeroplane has shot down a German machine on the heights of the Meuse.

The Dutch Overseas Trust will not accept consignments of rubber until further notice.

M. Denys Cochin has sailed from Athens in the Greek cruiser Helle.

Bulgarians are attacking a village some 20 miles north of Monastir, where the inhabitants are again in a panic.

The Paris communique speaks of fierce engagements in Artois and a most violent combat in the region of the Labyrinth.

The Kaiser has appeared theatrically on the Eastern front and delivered an impassioned speech to his troops.

Friction is reported between the Bulgarians and Germans on the subject of the occupation of Monastir.

The Shah of Persia has told the Russian Minister that he has reason to believe that the mutinous gendarmes will surrender.

A Lisbon message states that the President has entrusted Senor Affonso Costa with the formation of a new Ministry.

The Serbian main army is now taking up positions parallel to the Albanian frontier and has established communication with Durazzo.

A squadron of French aeroplanes has attacked the station at Noyon with huge bombs and also forced two captive balloons to descend.

The Shah of Persia says that the rumours of his intention to leave the capital are based solely on the announcement that he is going to his country residence.

The responsibility for the designs, specifications and testing of arms and ammunitions has been transferred from the Army Council to the Ministry of Munitions.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Tuesday, November 30.
Theatre Royal—St. Andrew's Society Concert.

Wednesday, December 1.
Auction of Jewellery, etc., Mr. G. P. Lammert.—2.30 p.m.
Auction of Pearls, Hughes and Hough.—Noon.

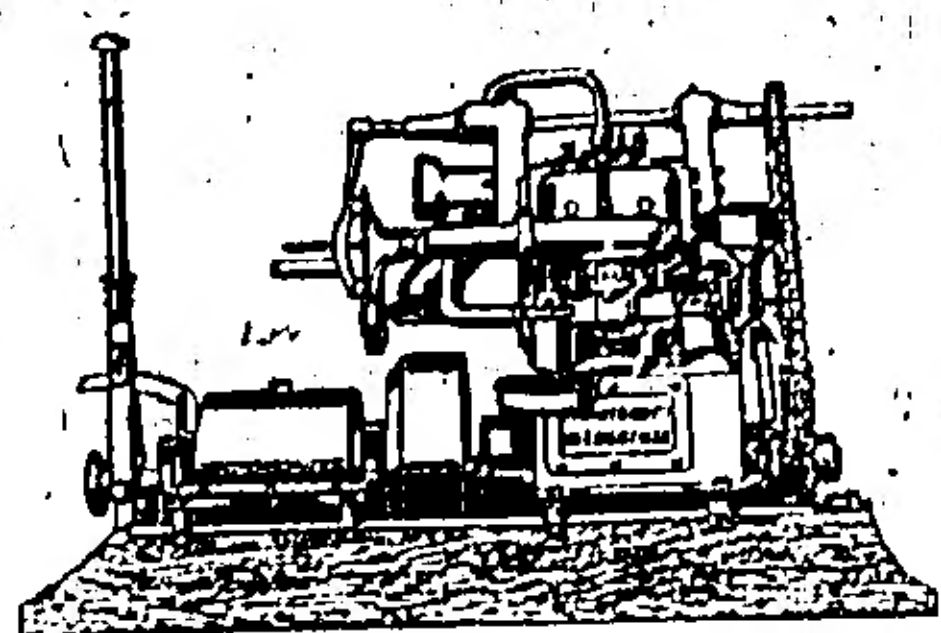
Thursday, December 2.
Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.—3 p.m.

Friday, December 3.
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.—Noon.

Saturday, December 4.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.—Noon.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.—12.15 p.m.

Monday, December 6.
Council Chamber.—Licensing Board meeting.—2.30 p.m.

NOTICES



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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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TALES FROM OLD JAPAN, 6.00

DRAMAS, A. Miyamoto, 6.00

THROUGH THE CHINESE REVOLUTION, Prof. B. Farjane, 6.00

THE INDEX OF SHAPING AND OTHER

HIMALAYAN STUDIES, Lt. L. B. Russell, 8.50

RECOLLECTIONS OF A RAMBLER, Alfred Capper, 8.50

MY RUSSIAN YEAR, A. Davidson, 3.00

THE STORIES OF WARREN'S OPERAS, J. W. McShadden, 4.00

CHILD-TRAINING, W. M. Hillyer, 4.00

SMITH'S BOOK OF VERSE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, 2.75

PEEP'S AT POSTAGE STAMPS, Johnson, 1.20

WHAT IS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, Wilby, 2.75

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MACKENZIE \$1.75

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Blackwood, 1.75

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A. M. Williams, 1.75

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Queux, 1.75

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E. P. Oppenheim, 2.75

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

India and the Empire. However much patriotic people may disparage the criticisms of some of our politicians there is no doubt that in many instances they serve a useful purpose. In the usual category may be included certain questions asked by Sir Edwin Cornwall in the House of Commons last week regarding unfavorable reports, no doubt emanating from enemy sources, concerning the situation in India. The questions gave Mr. Chamberlain an opportunity of saying that general conditions in India are "substantially satisfactory" and that with regard to difficulties which had originated outside of India and were the work of a small group of extremists (mostly fugitives from justice), the Raj had the situation well in hand.

Daily Press.

American Influence on British Journalism. That American journalism has influenced the Press of the world, and especially of English-speaking countries, is so obvious that it needs no demonstration. But it is not quite so obvious that its influence has been for good. The two directions in which its influence has worked may be classed under form and matter. No doubt there was some degree of judgment displayed in the desire that the reader's attention should be drawn to the most important news in the paper. Dressing the shop-windows is a perfectly legitimate form of encouraging customers, and some extra headlines for important news serve to make the news prominent and to accentuate its importance. But there are limits in all reforms, a fact which the imitators did not understand. In the stress of competition, they carried the window-dressing to an extreme; they wanted to show in the window everything the shop contained, thus levelling the distinction between important and unimportant goods. The eye was dazed in trying to distinguish between articles of the latest design and those of yesterday. The raison d'être of the additional headlines was lost. Murders and robberies loomed as large as wars and rumours of war.

China Mail.

The Situation in the Balkans. The latest telegrams point to the fact that we may expect before long some particularly stirring events in the Balkans. The Turkish Premier has telegraphed to the Serbian Premier promising that in a week's time Russian troops will invade Bulgaria. At the present moment 300,000 of the Turkish troops await on the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier for the word to advance. And Rumania, despite recent visits of German dignitaries to Bucharest, does not disguise the fact that her sympathies are entirely with the Allies. Bulgaria, in fact, is so cognizant of Rumania's real attitude that the Sofia Press cannot say things bitter enough against the Rumanians, the principal grievance being, in the meantime, that Rumania does not allow Bulgarian troops through transit of war material. The measure of Bulgaria's futility in the matter may be gauged by the strength of her "fury" against the Rumanians, which appears to be almost appalling.

Which Poets Can be Quoted. Mr. H. M. Neill gave notice last month that he would ask the Home Secretary whether, in view of the fact that quotations from Kipling and Browning have recently been deleted by the military censor from Press dispatches, he would instruct the Press Bureau to issue a list of British poets whose works may be quoted in the Press.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

President Yuan's Gift to Charity.
President Yuan Shih-kai has made a personal donation of \$5,000 to the Ministry of the Interior to be applied to charitable purposes in the Capital during the winter.

Women Voters in Sweden.
Following their recent enfranchisement by act of parliament, Swedish women cast their first votes on October 12. There is a general election throughout Sweden and early returns say the woman vote was heavy in every district. The women in many places celebrated their enfranchisement by marching to the polls in bodies.

Alleged "Grat" in U.S. Navy.
New York, October 20.—It is announced that Rear-Admiral William Little, of the United States Navy, is to be tried by court-martial for alleged neglect of duty in inspecting submarines of the K class, constructed for river service. It is alleged he agreed with certain contractors to assume responsibility in the event of the vessels proving unsatisfactory after acceptance.

Dr. Wilson's Suffrage Vote.
New York, October 20.—In spite of the fact that President Wilson voted in its favour, the voters in the State of New Jersey rejected, by a majority estimated at between fifty and sixty thousand, the constitutional amendment enfranchising women. The Suffragists were defeated in every large town in the State. In the places where they were successful their majorities were small.

Planters' Association of Malaya.
The Planters' Association of Malaya met at the Chamber of Commerce, Penang, to day to discuss the following matters:—Magistrate at Port Swettenham, outside employment on Sundays, currency, war relief, elephants' damage, contractors, labour on railway reserves, papers on technical subjects, alteration of rules, sale of intoxicants to coolies, schools on estates, Country Lands Cultivation Enactment, loans to planters.

Mackensen at a Scotsman.
The idea, current in the Scottish press, says a contemporary, that General von Mackensen is a Highlander gone astray is quite erroneous. An Exchange. One finds on the Continent occasional traces of Scottish names slightly transformed to fit their surroundings. They are common enough in Holland, thanks to the famous eighteenth-century regiment of the Scots-Dutch, and we have an example in the Norwegian pianist Grieg, whose ancestors, the Griegs of Arbresh, settled in Bergen, in Norway. Von Mackensen is no sort of a Mackenzie. He takes his name from the village of Mackensen on the Solling, a small agricultural spot in Hanover not far from the once pleasant town of Hildesheim. Like most families who derive their names from the soil, General von Mackensen comes of a very old family, though its patent of nobility is entirely modern.

Chinese Free Fight at Sea.
The *Siam Observer* of November 9 reports:—The *Kaho*, which arrived in Bangkok on Saturday evening, appears to have been the scene of terrible fighting amongst the crew, somewhere in the gulf, while she was two days out from Singapore. So far as we learn, the row was the outcome of some discussion over party politics between the deck hands who were Swatowese and the engine-room hands who were Cantonese. Iron bars, empty bottles and all other available missiles were flying about the ship before the captain and officers knew where they were and it took them fully three hours before they had this miniature battle under control. At its end it was found that five men were lying unconscious on deck and every one of the men engaged in the fight was more or less injured. In consequence the ship was lying without control for over three hours. Five of the injured men were so bad when the ship arrived in Bangkok that they were removed by friends and others for treatment. The ship left for Singapore yesterday on her return voyage with an entirely new crew.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

NEW SHIPMENT
OF
VICTOR-VICTROLAS**VICTOR RECORDS**Received by the
S.S. "TENYO MARU,"INCLUDING THE LATEST
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSSES.**S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.**

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

GERMANY'S QUICKNESS.

HOW SHE DISCREDITS THE
ALLIES.

Urgent need for Action.

The leisurely movements of the individual German in peace time, the cumbersome nature of many of his business arrangements, the long tedious day, relieved by many indigestible meals and some music make an amazing contrast to the astounding quickness of the German Government. This war has proved that the collective German Government is as quick as the individual German is slow.

The chief German weapons of war are beyond question big cannons, barbed wire, countless machine guns, and untiring propaganda. The German Government had all these factors ready in August last.

As a neutral (says "Neutral Observer" in the *Times*) I wish to emphasise the immense advantage they have gained over the Allies by the campaign of informing, coaxing, and bullying they began immediately on the declaration of war. As one whose nation is nine-tenths strongly pro-British, I cannot sufficiently emphasise the urgent need for preventing the little nations, one by one, falling away from the Allies' cause. In one or two cases, as I have indicated before, I believe it impossible to make any change now, but there are other countries where British, French, and Russian prestige must be maintained at all costs and can be maintained by the use of brain, energy, and printing ink. It does not need the evidence of immense accumulations of munitions to prove that Germany prepared for war and seized a convenient opportunity which coincided with her custom of making war after the harvest. There are other guides to her prevision. She had entrenched herself in the Press of every neutral country, and, according to statements made in Germany, she had greatly influenced a portion of the British Press. I believe investigation of the affairs of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and hospitality to British newspaper editors would yield fruitful, if distasteful, results.

Need of Counter Propaganda.
All this has been done, and is still going on, and, if Great Britain and her Allies do not wish to find further defections among neutrals, she must promptly realise the necessity for a counter-propaganda. With two exceptions, all the little neutral States of Europe loathe Germany. But they all fear her in increasing degree. In many of these countries the average citizen is so afraid of exceeding his opinion about Germany that it is not until you have won his confidence that he will tell you what he thinks. Mixed up with fear is a certain kind of sneaking admiration for Germany's war progress.

Early in the war Great Britain was greatly feared in Europe. There was a heavy notion in some neutral countries that the British

Fleet would immediately demolish that of Germany. A certain rash speech of one of your Cabinet Ministers about "digging out the German Fleet" carried conviction. These neutrals have not realised, and do not realise, that war is a day is likely to be as long as in the days of Nelson and Villeneuve. The whole world, indeed, is not yet awake to the fact that modern changes have not reduced the duration of war.

Within a few weeks of the war, German-inspired newspapers and individual Germans began preaching the doctrine of the "bottled up British Fleet." The exploits of the Emden and Goeben were "boomed" by German agents in my particular country. All this was accompanied by very fine naval cinematograph films—obviously taken before the war began—and articles by German naval authorities. Since then there has been an incessant campaign of advertisement of German naval prowess. Long before anything was really known about the sinking of the *Lusitania* neutrals were informed that her having passengers on board was a cunning scheme of Great Britain to enable her to import those shells which her refractory workpeople declined to make. Thus it is that in most neutral countries to-day the whole *Lusitania* tragedy has been minimised and belogged.

Turkey's Intervention.

Most people with whom I have discussed these matters during my present visit here do not realise the importance of placing before the neutral the Allies' cause and sacrifices. Let me take the case of Turkey. It has been said that Turkey's support was lost to Great Britain owing to some negligence by which the Goeben and the Breslau eluded capture or destruction in the Mediterranean. That I do not for one moment believe. Turkey was lost to the Allies' cause owing to German pressure and propaganda. That propaganda was, to my knowledge, conducted by an extremely astute newspaper manipulator—formerly in London—Baron von Kuhlmann. The arrival of the Goeben and Breslau, no doubt, assisted, but for weeks disgraceful lies were disseminated through Turkey about the Allies, accompanied by bribes and threats. The Turks, who had hitherto been admirers of the English, were told that the British Fleet was interned, that London was in a state of terror from Zeppelins, and even more fantastic lies—such as the statement that King George was begging for peace from the Emperor William. It is idle to pretend that such propaganda is beneath notice. This propaganda tells—especially when it is backed up by liberal promises of other peoples' territory. To me it is sometimes really remarkable that the little neutral countries have held out against such bullying, cajolery, bribery, and lying.

There is an old saying that, if you give a lie a start you can never catch it up. The quickness of the German Government, the corrupt German news service and the Wolf Agency—with countless ramifications throughout Europe—should be checked in such countries as still maintain their

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TO LET.—No. 3 Macdonnell Road. Unfurnished from 1st December, 1916. Apply John-son, Stokes & Master, Prince's Buildings.

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TO LET.—Ravenshill East Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—English Gentleman desires apartments with board in good British family.—Apply "CORNUBIA," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Daily or resident nurse for two children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to "E" at this office.

neutrality. At one time the speedy circulation of the Bryce Report in the language of the country to which it should have been sent might have produced effect. It is too late now. For the Germans forestalled you by instantly circulating the statement that Belgian women had mutilated the German wounded. That was published far and wide long before the accusations against Germany were made by the Allies. I have been present at the curious spectacle of a German faintly admitting that excesses may have been committed by the Army, while a German-Swiss flatly contradicted him.

Many Germans are quite touchy on the score of the word "barbarian." In many of the millions of inspired letters that were sent out (under some preconceived system) to all the neutral countries—and even at one time, I believe, to England—great stress was laid on "English lies" about the German Army. In the first week in August last year, a widely-distributed instruction was given to all persons who had, or who had ever had, any social or business connection with anyone in the Allied or neutral countries, urging them to write private letters to their friends setting forth the German case. It had been a custom for half a century for a great many people of my nationality to go to Germany for music and other branches of education. Much to their surprise they began to receive letters from old fellow pupils and teachers—the very names of whom they had forgotten—on the subject of the war. I merely instance this as an example of German thoroughness in propaganda. A relative of mine received such a letter rebutting the charges of barbarism and sent a reply that was anything but flattering to Germany, only to receive an answer, written more in sorrow than in anger, reiterating the accusations previously made against the Allies.

Forethought and Thoroughness.
The modern German Ambassador, Minister, or consul is a propagandist. He is who buys and influences newspapers. He secures German advertisements for publications that cannot be bought on the open market. He assists needy journalists. He sees to the distribution of cinematograph films extolling the German Army and Navy. He anticipates the very feeble propaganda of the Allies by contradicting it before it is widely circulated. An American journalist told me that all the work of the American writers who have

been living with the German armies, or making the kind of Cook's tours that are arranged for others of them, is carefully collated and watched. No favour is again granted to those who venture to criticise. Hotel-keepers in neutral countries are used for propaganda purposes. The whole sordid business is as foreign to the idea of most neutrals as is the use of poisonous gas, but it must be met. Acquaintances with whom I converse here in London are angry when I tell them that we at home know nothing about the British Army and very little about the British Fleet. But we hear nothing of your Army or Navy and are deluged with German news. How can we know about you? The more educated among us have seen the White Paper, which convinced us. A handful know the Bryce Report, but the masses of the people, while they detest the Germans, are growing more and more afraid of them. What is happening in my country is happening in Bulgaria, Roumania, and the rest of the neutral countries.

It is quite easy to learn the respective values placed by Germany upon the various neutrals. The United States she regards as of about the same importance as Norway. "The United States is an inert, unarmed mass—a long way off," argues the German, and "Norwegian hostility only accentuates Sweden's friendship for Germany." She apologises to Sweden for ships destroyed, and her rapid apology to Denmark this week has surely opened people's eyes to the importance she attaches to Danish friendship.

We neutrals are almost entirely with you. We ask you to tell us continually what you are doing. German propaganda is persistent. It assumes a new form with every phase of the war. The occasional speeches of your Ministers have done some good, but they cannot combat the daily lies of the Wolf and other news agencies and the continual stream of cinematograph pictures. It would be invidious to make a list of the neutral States and with their particular points of view. It might be unwise to do so, but this I can reaffirm, they are all afraid of Germany; all except Sweden dislike Germany, and all are secretly anxious to help you. Germany, by her propaganda, however, divides public opinion. She begins by dividing the opinion and finally captures the Government. She is an unending worker.

NOTICES.

A LONG-FELT WANT SATISFIED.

COLOFINA CIGAR—A new cigar just placed on the Hongkong market by the Jamaica Tobacco Co., is the Aristocrat of the Clear Havana Cigar family. In 1905 COLOFINA CIGARS were awarded the Grand Prize, Colonial Exhibition London. They are manufactured in Kingston, Jamaica, by skilled workmen of a British Company from the finest selected tobacco.

"PERFECTOS"

In sealed boxes of 25 cigars .. \$5.00 Per box.

"BOUQUETS"

Fines in sealed boxes of 25 cigars .. \$3.50 ..

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A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD. **KELLY & WALSH LTD.**
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VICTORIA DISPENSARY, AND
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

TENNIS SHOES

WITH RUBBER, LEATHER, & STUDDERED SOLES.

CELLULAR TENNIS SHIRTS

WITH TRUNK DRAWERS ATTACHED

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WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

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No. 1, WINDHAM ST.
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WITH A PERFECT FIT.
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N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

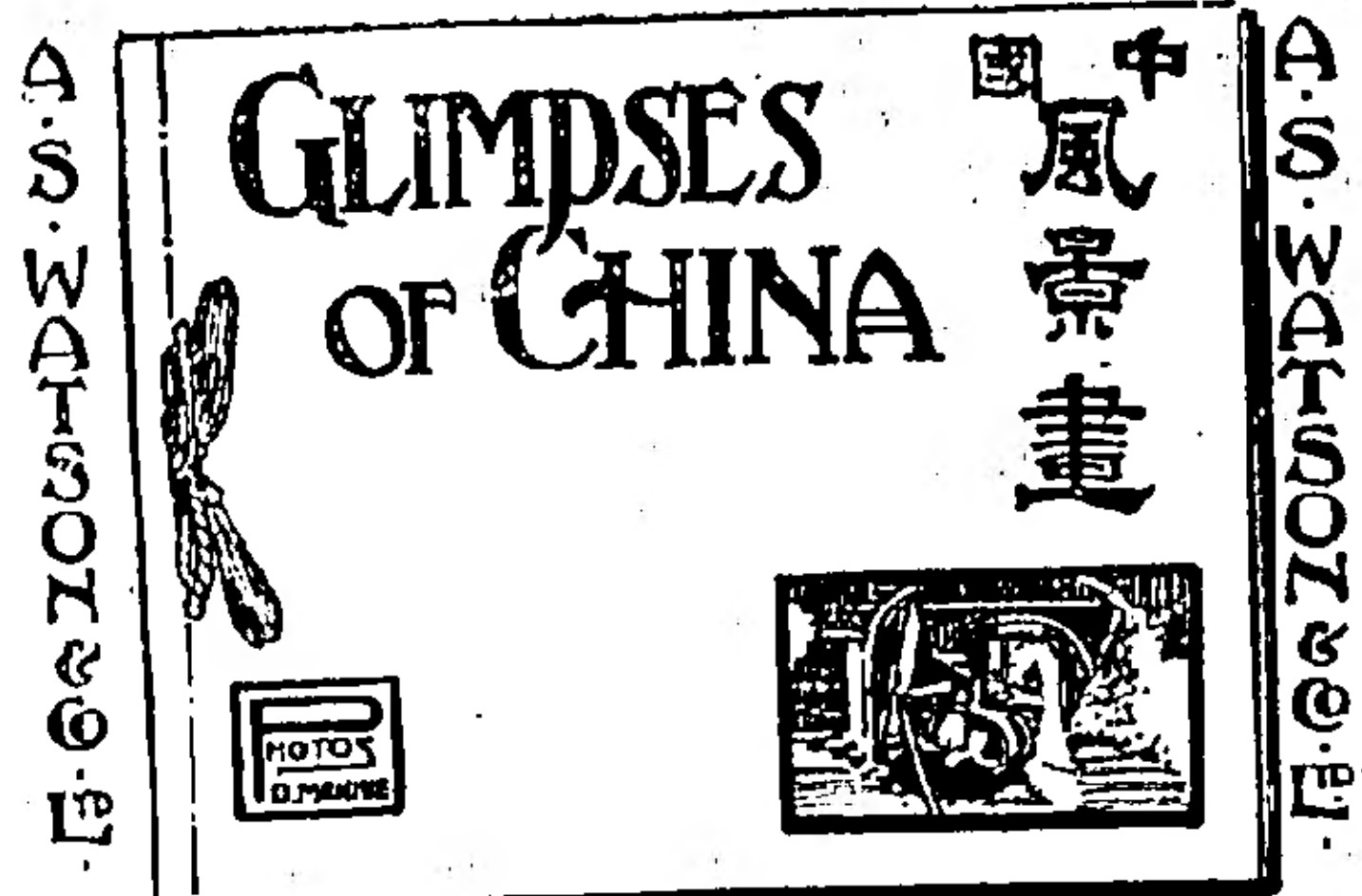
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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Daily Firm Company, Ltd., Sharnoon, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTHS.

READ.—On November 23, 1915, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Road, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1915.

OUR CHANCE IN CHINA.

Some very sound observations were made by Mr. Ainscough in his address to the Far Eastern section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, a summary of which has been telegraphed by Reuters' Agency during the week-end. Many of the points he made have been urged time and again in this column, but there is everything to be gained by continuing to peg away at the subject, and for that reason it is to be hoped that Mr. Ainscough's advice, the result of personal investigation into trade conditions in China, will be taken to heart in the proper quarters and be acted upon while the moment is favourable. It has long since been admitted that British commercial interests in the Far East have badly suffered through the inclination of our business men and financiers to rest on their oars. We have largely been content to plod along in the same old way, disdaining to revise our methods and trusting to favourable circumstances to pull us through, with the result that we have awakened to find a big share of the plums being enjoyed by Germans. The lull in German competition which the war has brought about has revealed the situation in all its nakedness; we shall be fool indeed if we do not now seize the opening and take full advantage of the opportunity to revise our methods of procedure. A bold, well-organised campaign to recover some of our lost prestige in China is the prime necessity of the moment.

Mr. Ainscough hit the nail square on the head when he pleaded for the four-fold co-operation, in closer contact than ever before, of official, manufacturing, mercantile and financial interests. Here we come to the very kernel of the matter. It is not alone the business man who is to blame for the situation as we find it to-day. He has most decidedly not done all that he might have done, but it is only fair to him to say that he has been given precious little help or encouragement from our antiquated Consular system. The disadvantage under which the British trader labours in this respect as compared with the business man of, say, the United States, Germany and Japan, is notorious; it needs no emphasising. But the inequality most certainly needs remedying. It is to be doubted, too, whether British banking institutions in the Far East have been as single-minded as they might have been in helping to build up British interests on a sure and solid foundation. The Germans, with their system of long credits, have literally been kept alive by the Banks, which fact, plainly stated, means nothing else than that our bankers have been forging a weapon deliberately intended to kill us. That sort of thing must cease if we are to retain and hold the position in the Far East which was formerly ours.

The present is the most auspicious moment to probe into these matters. We have such an opportunity now as will in all probability never recur. It is true that the practical side of the question is rendered somewhat complex by reason of the shortage of young men. For some time we shall not be able to look to the Old Country for fresh recruits to the extent that we have done in the past, while the war has called away from the East many young men with valuable business knowledge. But we are no worse, and probably better, off in this respect than Germany. There is a lesson in all this for the young Britishers who are now at the beginning of their commercial careers in the Far East. They are the future representatives of British business interests in this part of the world. And it is a duty which they owe to the Empire, to their firms and to themselves to equip themselves with all the useful knowledge they can and to shun slackness and apathy as they would a deadly

The Salt Revenue.

We have referred on more than one occasion to the enormous advantages which China is reaping from the Salt Administration since it has been placed under European control and supervision. Some time back, it was stated that the revenue derived from salt was even exceeding that collected by the Customs, and the rosy forecasts which were then made are more than being fulfilled. We read that the salt revenue for October of this year was over four million dollars, or an increase of about one million dollars over the corresponding month last year. What is more, it is considered quite probable that the total amount of collections for this year may reach no less a sum than sixty million dollars. But even as things are, there is a monthly surplus of over two millions, after paying off the interest on the Reorganisation Loan, this sum being regularly paid over to the Chinese Government. With figures like this before us, it becomes as plain as plain could be that China has everything to gain and nothing to lose by entrusting the management of her principal Departments to Europeans. The manner in which Sir Richard Dane has reorganised the Salt Gabelle will stand as a lasting monument to his name, just as that of the late Sir Robert Hart will for ever be associated with the building up of the Maritime Customs.

An Easy Yoke.

From time to time we hear a deal from the revolutionary hot-heads in China regarding the desirability of "emancipating" their country from "the foreign yoke." The best answer to such an outcry, if it is worth noticing at all, is the fact that all the Departments which are under foreign supervision are paying handsome profits to the Government. What becomes of the surpluses is another question all together, and one with which foreigners have no direct concern. The people should, of course, reap the benefits, as they would in any well-ordered State. Whether they do or not in China is very much open to question. China is, of course, head and ears in debt, but what is equally true is that her foreign advisers and reorganisers are daily providing for her with the means with which to extricate herself from her financial entanglements. If that is "foreign oppression," then, in her own interests, China might very well ask to be yet further oppressed. To come down to blunt truths, the fact is that China is as yet utterly incapable of governing herself, and as long as she attempts the task through the medium of an Officialdom which is seething with corruption she will only complicate her position. Wherefore it can be said that she needs only far one Power. And that Power is herself.

A Traffic Matter.

No-one will dispute the point that the control of traffic in Hongkong is far from what it should be. But if the authorities wish to see the facts in all their nakedness we recommend them to drop round to the Star Ferry pier any evening when the railway passengers from Canton are being landed on this side. We had a glimpse of the hopeless muddle last night. Immediately the ferry boat came in, there was a wild rush of rickshas and chairs to the pier entrance, while Oriental hotel-runners and baggage coolies literally swarmed on to the landing stage. There was not a solitary policeman on the spot, and the coolies and rickshas had things all their own way. For Europeans coming off the ferry it was an almost hopeless task to pick their way through the mass of obstruction. This sort of thing goes on practically every night. It is surely up to some-one to put a stop to it.

Russian War Loan.

From to-day to December 3, the Hongkong branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank will receive applications for the Russian Government War Loan.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS MORE THAN A CRIME. IT IS A POLITICAL FAULT.—Joseph Pouché.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 52; sunshine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63; sunshine.

The Mails.
Australian Mail.—Closes to-day per s.s. St. Albans.
American and Canadian Mails.—Close to-morrow per s.s. Tenyo Maru 11 p.m.
American and Canadian Mails.—Close to-morrow per s.s. Aki Maru 10 a.m.
European Mail.—Due to-day per s.s. Mithras Maru.
Up to the Minute.
No change.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/15/16.

To-morrow's Anniversaries.
To-morrow is St. Andrew's Day and the 41st anniversary of the birth of Mr. Winston Churchill.

Red Cross Fund.
The local Red Cross Fund closes to-morrow.

Deck Passengers.
The s.s. Haiching, from Coast ports, brought down 293 deck passengers yesterday.

Old Post Office Building.
Tenders close at noon to-morrow for the letting of the Old Post Office building from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1918.

St. Andrew's Concert.
The Hongkong St. Andrew's Society is celebrating St. Andrew's Day (to-morrow) by a grand concert at the Theatre Royal.

Voyage Report.
The s.s. Haiching, which arrived from Coast ports yesterday, reports having experienced strong north-east winds, cloudy weather and rough seas on the 25th and 26th inst.

Harbour Offence.
Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. C. Ragg charged Leung-Mui, boatwoman, with unlawfully moving about the Harbour during prohibited hours on the 28th inst. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Control Over Advertisements.
At a recent meeting of the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board, the chairman stated that he had communicated with the authorities of Hongkong, Singapore and Penang on the subject of regulations controlling the exhibition of advertisements.

An Acknowledgment.
Dr. Neville Bradley wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks the various sums remitted him through the O.M.S. office, Hongkong, from the congregations at St. John's Cathedral, St. Andrew's Kowloon, St. Peter's, and students at St. John's Hall, for the work of the Hospitals under his charge at Pakhoi and district.

Raid on Opium Den.

Seven Chinese were brought before Mr. Hazell this morning, six charged with frequenting a house for the purpose of opium smoking, and one with keeping the house. After an informer had gone to the house and discovered the illegal practice a police raid was made, and the arrests effected. The keeper of the house was fined \$10, or seven days, five were fined \$5, or five days, and one was discharged.

Complainant's Story Disbelieved.

It was stated in the Police Court, before Mr. Lindell, this morning by a sepo, that he had just changed a silver dollar at the money-changers on the Star Ferry Wharf, and was walking away with the change wrapped up in a handkerchief when a Chinese snatched the handkerchief out of his hand and ran away. The sepo said he gave chase and caught the man when near the Post Office, but in the meantime the man had thrown the money away. He did not stop to pick the money up. Evidence was given by an Indian constable to whom the man was given in charge, and this story was different in many respects from the complainant's story. After hearing the defendant's story, Mr. Lindell said that the complainant's story was so different, and it was so unlikely that he would leave his money lying in the road that he (Mr. Lindell) did not believe the defendant would be discharged.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE KAISER AND RUSSIA.

The Balkan Area.

Reuter, as his manner is, does not spare to the Emperor's suffering than to the facts which all of us are keen to know concerning the Balkan position. Nevertheless he sprinkles some useful and interesting crumbs, chief among which is, perhaps, the strainedness of feeling on the one hand between Germany and Turkey, and, on the other, between Turkey and Bulgaria. It is very easy, to become over-optimistic over such a situation and to overestimate the importance or significance of it. Germany has certainly got a queer pair in harness in Turkey and Bulgaria, but, for the sake of getting good terms in the end, all three will undoubtedly hold together as long as is humanly possible and will save their own private quarrels and jealousies for a more convenient season. Each knows, by this time, that she is in for a bad beating, and, unless it can be demonstrated to all three that suing for a separate peace would get them off more lightly in the long run, there seems to us little enough likelihood that the present disunion will be allowed to increase to lengths materially profitable to the Allies.

Parala, Greece and Albania.

If we bracket the above three countries together it is because from each and all we may expect the unexpected. The Albanians, taken as a whole are a band of freebooters who will sell themselves to the highest bidder, the Persians are the Chinese over again, and the Greeks are the Greeks. The error shed on all three by Germany's noisy bullying is still quite apparent, and, to the end, it will probably be just a question of profit and loss with them; of see-saw coming and going to the brightness or the blackness of the outlook for Germany and Turkey. The Albanians are reported to be feeling a little more friendly towards Serbia; but this we take to mean that recent events have convinced them, for the moment, that Serbia is going to win. Similarly the Shah is very bland and polite and plausible in his conversation with the Russian Minister. But then the Allies happen to be making themselves felt in the Bagdad vicinity. Meanwhile "the Greek situation is again disquieting" and the Athens Government "will probably propose that the Entente Powers should appoint military experts to discuss with the Greek General Staff the demands concerning Salonica." This is the first time we have ever read of military experts being called in to teach a people how to obey the common or garden laws of honour. But one lives and learns.

Wi Ham to His Troops.

Soft words better no parsnip, (even though Thackeray insisted, to the very end, that they do) and all the Kaiser's speeches in the world will not bring fire and food to the luckless Germans who are at starvation point in Russia. If the godlike William had not ventured on empty promises in the past, he might stand some chance of being listened to; but the very men whom he is striving to hearten with his empty blarney are the troops who, some two or three months since, inflicted final crippledom on Russia—according to his own statement to the Queen of Greece. "I assure you that the goal is near at hand."—It sure is, William; but not in the manner in which you would have your dupes think!—We notice, though, that in his immortal utterance the Kaiser at last owns to past disappointments. "We believed in a war of a few months." This is an astounding concession from him—though we hardly see what else the little man could say under the circumstances. Twelve months ago, the troops might have listened with some patience while their friend and father, sought to lull them; but to-day it strikes us as exceedingly improbable that there will be "anything doing."

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

THE KAISER AND RUSSIA.

The Balkan Area.

We are not particularly interested in the Japan Chronicle's statement that a Tokyo gentleman met with a nasty accident while motoring. Had it been a nice one we should have been grateful for further information on the subject.

There is still a good deal of old Adam in our educated comp. The other day he was asked to set up the head line "A Good Opinion of the Law." With all the naturalness in the world he converted "opinion" into opium. And this is one of the men who thought himself qualified for telegram o-s job!

A Shanghai paper gives us: "Wanted, a European nurse or governess." Applicants who know enough to come in out of the rain will apply as nurses. More money, more courtesy, and less work!

"The Pig Assumes an Educative Role," is the title of a short article in the New York Outlook. We presume Harvard has appointed yet another German professor.

Says a native telegram: "The Cantonese at Peking request the appropriation of the Salvation Fund to open an aviation school." Well; salvation or aviation—what's the odds, so long as you get a lift somehow?

Reuter informs us that "Mr. Winston Churchill has been restored to the establishment of the Oxford House." What have they been doing, we wonder, to deserve this?

Where time is money.—"In the matter of the Tientsin-Pukow railway case, Yip To-sing has been fined six months and ten days' salary."

"Further slides along the Panama Canal," says the Cebu Chronicle. We look to hear of skating there in the near future.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger describes Evans City (wherever that may be) as "The godliest oil-boom town on earth." Notwithstanding the old saying, we have our doubts as to its being the cleanest, if oil graft has any say in the matter.

The same paper says that if Germany were victorious she would flout the Monroe Doctrine—evidently under the impression that human and national wickedness can travel no farther than that.

Says a North China Daily Mail heading: "A Visit to Vienna; English well Treated." Since this means extending to the English greater privileges than they can enjoy in their own country, we should not be surprised to see Vienna develop into a popular tourist resort for as long as the war lasts.

STOWAWAYS CAUGHT.

A Dangerous Practice.

When the s.s. Haiching from Foochow arrived in port yesterday morning, two Chinese were found hidden among the cargo under a locked hatch, and, upon being discovered, were arrested by the Police. The men were charged this morning before Mr. Hazell with being unlawfully on board.

It was stated by the Chief Officer of the boat that they had quite a number of cases of stowaways, and men who got on board with less than the proper fare, but these cases they did not take serious notice of. What they objected to was men getting down among the cargo, where they might strike matches and set the ship on fire. They wished to put a stop to that.

Both men were fined \$5, the alternative being 6 weeks' hard labour.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

The Club v. R. G. A.

The H.K.F.C. met the R.G.A. in an U.S. League match on Saturday.

From the kick-off, the Club forwards rushed to their opponents goal, but were checked by Gable in fine style, and Youngman secured the ball, carrying it into the Club area, where Black effectually obtained possession. A good deal of end-to-end play followed, which was particularly interesting, the defence of both teams being such that it was impossible for either to penetrate with any success. The Club forwards got the ball and broke away, but Robinson's centre proved abortive, Gable being in the right place to save the situation. An anxious time followed for the Club players, the cause being Draper, who made a splendid shot, which, however, went behind the goal. Play was later transferred to the R.G.A. territory, Gibson saving a good shot from McTavish. The ball was still kept there for some time, Pannell shooting behind on several occasions. Later, the R.G.A. worked their way towards the Club goal and Rodger was called upon to save twice in quick succession from shots by Fisher. After twenty-five minutes' play the ball was taken by McTavish, who rushed away with it, and made a splendid pass to Walker, who, with a good shot, found the net. Rodger was called upon again to save a dangerous shot from Swan.

On resuming play, the R.G.A. adopted an aggressive attitude and were brought to a stop by Black, play for a while being kept in the Club territory. Had it not been for the play of Walker and Black, the R.G.A. would have scored, but their efforts were not long in being rewarded, Swan scoring from a nice centre from Draper. Play was in mid-field for a while until Youngman got the ball, but his centre was cleared by Stalker from a well-placed kick in the goal mouth, the R.G.A. took the lead and Black headed through his own goal. The game ended with the score:—Club, 2; R.G.A., 1.

Other Matches.

Another success was scored by the Royal Engineers on Saturday in their U.S. League match with the Navy. It was a hard game, but the Engineers had the whip hand of their opponents and won by the odd goal of three.

In the 2nd Division of the League, the Shropshires' second eleven had an easy victory over the Kowloon Juniors, who put up a very indifferent game. The result was a 4 to 0 victory.

There was a keen tussle for honours in the 2nd League match between Belchers and the Confectioners. The latter proved very game opponents and after a stiff game an out winners by 2 goals to 1.

CRICKET.

Hongkong "A" v. Kowloon "A." This match, played on the Hongkong ground on Saturday, was productive of some excellent batting. Sutton put up a nicely compiled 61 for the visitors before he was caught by the bowler (Anderson), while R. Hancock successfully resisted all the efforts of the Kowloon attack, carrying his bat through for an almost faultless 86. Anderson was by far the most successful of the Hongkong trundlers, capturing five of the six wickets which fell at a cost of 75 runs, while Braga and Macaskill shared the bowling honours for the visitors. The result of an evenly-contested match was a draw in Kowloon's favour. Scores:—

Kowloon "A."
F. Sutton, o and b Anderson ... 61
L. J. Blackburn, o Carey, b Anderson ... 29
J. V. Braga, b Anderson ... 36
O. Evans, b Donnelly ... 25
K. E. Macaskill, o Donnelly, b Anderson ... 36
J. C. Fletcher, not out ... 4
W. McEwen, st. Sayer, b Anderson ... 5
Extras ... 8

Total (for 6 wickets) ... 204
J. Stalker, S. E. Green, A. W. E. Davidson and S. O. Elsie did not bat.

(Continued on page 6.)

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

TURKEY ALARMED.

November 27, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica reports that strong British reinforcements arrived there on the 25th.

Winter in the Balkans has begun earlier than usual and, consequently, it may be anticipated that the military operations will be impeded.

According to reports from Constantinople, the Turkish Government is alarmed at the presence of Germans in Turkey and is determined not to permit further arrivals.

BULGARIA AND ALBANIA.

November 27, 3.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's Paris correspondent a Salonica telegram states that the declaration of the Bulgarian newspapers that there is no longer any question of conquering Albania may be inspired by fear of the Turks retaining Thrace.

Seven Turkish divisions are at Sofia, north-east of Dedagatch, one at Mustapha Pasha, one at Varna, one at Burgas. Constantinople newspapers emphasize that the question of Thrace is still unsettled and that, with Germany's support, Turkey in Europe should be restored to the limits of 1911.

SERBIANS HEROIC FIGHT.

November 27, 3.15 p.m.

Details of the capture of Mitrovitz and Prishtina by the Austrians and Germans show that in the former place the enemy captured important booty. The Serbians fought most heroically at Prishtina and kept a numerically superior enemy at bay for ten days, inflicting terrible losses. They retired only when their ammunition was exhausted.

BULGARIAN ENCAMPMENTS BOMBARDED.

November 28, 2.25 a.m.

A Paris communique regarding the Eastern Army says our aeroplanes dropped fifty bombs on the Bulgarian encampments near Strumitza, and we bombarded Istip. Owing to the present position of the Serbian armies, our troops occupying the left bank of the Cerne river have withdrawn to the right bank, the movement being effected without difficulty.

(Continued on page 8.)

LOCAL SPORT.

(Continued from page 4.)

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly	10	2	38	1
Hancock	4	0	21	0
Anderson	11	0	75	5
Moss	2	0	20	0
Leith	4	0	42	0

Hongkong "A"				
G. R. Sayer, b Macaskill	...	38		
M. M. Moss, b Braga	...	2		
Major Harris-Edge, o Evans,	...	0		
b Braga	...	0		
B. Hancock, not out	...	86		
R. N. Anderson, o Macaskill	...	0		
S. Safford, o Sutton, b Braga	...	17		
J. Glaston, o Green, b	...	18		
Macaskill	...	18		
P. Jacke, not out	...	3		
Extras	...	12		

Total (for 8 wickets) ... 174

F. W. Carey, A. O. Leith and D. E. Donnelly did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Braga	12	1	74	3
Macaskill	13	1	39	3
Evans	6	0	30	0
Fletcher	3	0	10	0

Kowloon "B" v. Hongkong "B". With their first eleven engaged on this side of the harbour, Kowloon and Hongkong "B" teams met at Kowloon, and here also a draw was the result, the visitors registering 164 for 5 and Kowloon 25 short of that total for a like number of wickets. Reed and Mural were much in the picture and between them knocked up 126 of the visitors' runs. Scores:—

Kowloon "B"				
R. O. Brown, b Syme Thompson	...	1		
P. W. A. Wilkie, b Syme Thompson	...	1		
I. M. Whyte, not out	...	27		
A. B. F. Raven, b Syme Thompson	...	7		
Col. Watson, b Reed	...	4		
D. J. Mackenzie, b Taylor	...	34		
Major Robertson, not out	...	37		
Extras	...	28		

Total (for 5 wickets) ... 139
D. Foreyth, H. Overy, W. Kay, and MacKenzie did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reed	9	0	20	1
Syme Thompson	12	3	33	3
Baker	3	4	23	0
Taylor	4	0	22	1
Major Morgan	3	1	13	0

TELEGRAMS

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA

New Methods Necessary.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received, Nov. 27.

In address to the Far Eastern section of the London Chamber of Commerce, China Association Mr. Ainscough, who recently concluded a mission of investigation of the interior of China on behalf of the Board of Trade, said that closer co-operation of British officials, manufacturers, merchants, and financial interests would be necessary if we were to compete successfully with German methods. Our manufacturers should work more for the future and not always expect an immediate return. Greater facilities were required from the banks and financial institutions for financing deferred payments on large Chinese Government and private contracts. As China was opened up our mercantile men would require more knowledge of the language and the business methods of the country. The present scarcity of young Englishmen possessing such knowledge would become more acute, but it was hoped that Eastern houses would encourage assistants to take University courses in Chinese and to study the language in China.

Mr. Ainscough appealed to the British merchants in China to take advantage of the fall in German competition to revise their methods and seize the opportunities. He deprecated the misgivings regarding the proposed change in the Chinese constitution. The President had proved himself that he was the only one able to govern the country, and if a change would maintain the stability and increase the efficiency of the Government, and would settle the question of the succession, we might be able to congratulate the new Empire of China upon a wise and far-sighted decision.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Master, Mate and Engineer Examinations.

The following are the results of the above examinations held at the Harbour Office during the month of November:—

David Thomas James, for 1st Mate, passed on the 18th November.
Henry William Belletty, for 2nd Class Engineer, passed on the 26th November.
Oecil George Johnston, for 2nd Class Engineer, passed on the 26th November.

YACHTING.

C.Y.C. Championship Races. Ideal weather prevailed for the first races in connection with the Championships of the Handicap, Hayward Hays and Gael classes of the Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club, which took place yesterday. A good N.E. wind was blowing, and, as will be seen below, some good finishes were witnessed. The following were the results:—

1. Ross steered by Capt. G. G. Wood.
2. La Linda steered by Mr. F. Smythe.

Ayels did not finish the course.

Hayward Hays Class. This race provided a very exciting finish between the 2nd, 3rd and 4th boats, one fifth of a second only separating the 2nd boat from the 3rd when the line was crossed. All the available boats started.

1. Bat steered by Mr. R. O. Witell.
2. Dawn steered by Mr. C. H. Davis.
3. Alice steered by Mr. R. E. Atwell.

Gael Class. The race started at 10 a.m. and the final positions were as follows:—

1. Toine steered by Mr. A. A. Claxton.
2. Gael steered by Mr. H. Pearson.
3. Thecla steered by Captain Riddell.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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O. H. RITTER,

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PRINCES' BUILDING,

100 House Street.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1915.

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Great Stock of Xmas Presents Just Arrived.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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From SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI AND MANILA.

HE Steamship

"CHINA"

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in the Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 29th Nov. 1915, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 3rd December, 1915, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All claims for damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 3rd December, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 25th December, 1915.
O. H. RITTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. A large quantity of Wines & Spirits

comprising:—

CHAMPAGNE:—Pomery and Gleno, Louis Roederer Veuve Clicquot, Monopole and Reel.

COGNAC:—Fouquet, Zeltin, Ger, Erdener Treppchen.

BURGUNDY & CLARET:—Nath, Johnston's La Rose, Pomard, St. Julien, Sparkling Burgundy, California Red Wines.

WHITE WINES:—California, Haut Sauterne, Sparkling Moselle.

WHISKY:—Johnny Walker, Napier Johnstone, Black and White, John Begg, Dewar and Cyrus Noble.

Also 36 cases English Invalid Stout (pints).

20 cases Welch's Grape Juice.

In view from Friday, the 3rd December, 1915.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

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If you know anyone who suffers, if you suffer yourself, from the relentless grip of rheumatism, if your joints are stiff or swollen, your muscles weakened, or your limbs drawn out of shape, if you suffer from headache, neuralgia, sciatica or other bodily tortures, it is within your power to cure yourself or your friends.

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MONDAY, 29th NOVEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Honam.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 2.00
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The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
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at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
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Capt. B. Kon
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T. 20,000
T. 16,000
{THURS., 2nd
Dec. at noon.
{THURS., 16th
Dec., at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C.,
and SEATTLE
via Shanghai,
Mojji, Kobe,
Yokohama, and
Yokohama
Aki Maru
Capt. Nona
Tamba Maru
Capt. Nagasuye
T. 12,500
T. 12,500
{TUES., 30th
Nov., at noon.
{TUES., 14th
Dec., at noon.

SYDNEY & MEL-
BOURNE, via
Manila, Thura-
day Island, and
Townsville and
Brisbane
Tango Maru
Capt. Soyeda
Nikko Maru
Capt. Takeda
T. 13,500
T. 9,600
{TUES., 14th
Dec., at 4 p.m.
{FRI., 14th
Jan. at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via
Singapore, Penang
& Rangoon
Tosa Maru
Capt. Takano
T. 12,000
{SATURDAY,
14th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singa-
pore, Malacca and
Colombo
Penang Maru
Capt. Murazumi
Ceylon Maru
Capt. Fujita
Nikko Maru
Capt. Takeda
Mishima Maru
Capt. Wada
T. 8,000
T. 8,000
T. 9,600
T. 16,000
{TUESDAY,
17th Dec.
{TUESDAY,
17th Dec.
{MON., 13th
Dec. at 10 a.m.
{WED., 1st
Dec. at 10 a.m.

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HAIPHONG Kallong 1st Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI Sinkiang 2nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean 7th Dec. at 4 p.m.

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Tilmanock	BATAVIA	28th Nov.	4th Dec.	SHAI
Tilmanock	JAVA & 29th Nov.	6th Dec.	3rd Jan.	JAPAN
Tilmanock	MAKASSAR			
Tilmanock	MANILA & 3rd Dec.			

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Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	14th December.
Shinyo Maru	(Cargo steamer)	23rd December.
Kiyo Maru*	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd December.
Persia Maru*	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.
Chiyo Maru	9,000 - 17 knots	15th January.
Dairen Maru*	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd January.
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† Via Manila omitting Shanghai.

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BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhay	27th Nov.	29th Nov. 10 a.m.
St. Albans	18th Dec.	14th Dec. 11 a.m.
Empire	7th Jan.	3rd Jan. "
Eastern		3rd Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hatching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 30th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 3rd Dec. at 2 p.m.
Haimun	J. A. H. Stewart	TUES., 7th Dec. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

A New Dutch Liner.

In spite of all the old beliefs
about the language of life east of
Suez the various shipping com-
panies have always regarded the
far eastern route from the work-
day point of view. Cargo would
seem to be the first consideration,
cargoes and sturdy, steady-going
ships to carry them, and though
the Easterner may travel in com-
fort with all reasonable conveni-
ences he has never been encourag-
ed to look for or expect the
palatial accommodation of the
ocean palaces. Things are
gradually changing, however, and
it may be that the day will come
when we shall see out here passen-
ger liners such as sail to other
parts of the world. In the mean-
time there is no particular reason
for impatience for each new
arrival bears witness to the fact
that money and ingenuity, when
allied with good taste and a sense
of the artistic, may make a vessel
as ornamental as she is useful.
The Jan Pieterzon Coen, the
new 15,000 ton mail steamer of
the Netherlands Steam Navigation
Company, is an example of the
progress that has already been
made in this direction. She called
at Singapore on Saturday, says
the Straits Times of November
22, on her first homeward trip
from Batavia, and though detain-
ed but an hour or so many people
availed themselves of the op-
portunity to inspect the vessel,
the while they enjoyed the hos-
pitality of the Singapore agency.
This new Dutch liner is undoubt-
edly very fine in every way.
She has been built in such
a manner as to provide coolness
and comfort and, no essential,
ample deck space. Indeed, she
may be said to be of a type of her
own, whilst the general scheme of
decoration has made her very
much out of the ordinary. High
out of the water, the Jan Pieter-
zon Coen is constructed on the
five-deck principle with saloons
below deck and the social hall on
a level with the boat deck. "The
drawing room is most comfortable,
though the subdued tone is apt to
be somewhat pronounced. It
cannot, however, hide the cost-
liness of all the fittings nor dis-
guise the fact that no effort has
been spared to make the general
scheme of decoration unique in its
appeal to those who know any-
thing of the history of Holland in
the East. Everywhere there are
to be found tablets and plaques in
antiquity, depicting scenes in
Javanese history, whilst carved
inscriptions on the beautiful
panelling relate something of the
achievements of the old Dutch
seafarers, facsimiles of whose
charts, used in the days of the
Cape route, make additional de-
corations for the walls. The
music saloon at the top of the
main staircase is much brighter,
and, indeed, sumptuous. The
panelling of old gold and white
plaques is contrasted with polish-
ed satin-wood, whilst the appoint-
ments are all in keeping with the
spirit in which the general scheme
has been conceived. An ornate
tall glass dome framed in white
metal, from which the light falls
scarcely discernible electric bulbs
spread a warm soft-tinted glow,
puts the finishing touch to the
magnificent apartment. The
question of the smoking saloon
has evidently been regarded with
much seriousness. "This is no
place to foster a flippant or bil-
low spirit, but rather a room
where good tobacco and most
excellent beer may be enjoyed
amidst restful surroundings de-
signed with a proper regard for
the creature comforts. The dining
hall is more spacious than would
appear at the first glance, and
is so appointed and so arranged
that the company may divide into
small parties. There is accommo-
dation for 138 first class passen-
gers and 160 in the second class.
There is also a nursery where the
children may romp to their hearts'
content without causing any
inconvenience to their elders and
free from any of the dangers of
the deck. The vessel is fitted
with wireless and the latest thing
in life boats, and, incidentally,
has her name painted in large
letters along the side and on a
sign which, slung between the
funnels, may be illuminated at
night. No unnecessary precau-
tion, it would seem, while a single
Toucan pirate remains at large in
home waters.

LOG BOOK.

War and Shipping.

The war has had an extraordinary effect on the shipping industry, old vessels for which only breaking-up prices could have been realised eighteen months ago finding ready purchasers at Cardiff and other ports at £10 and £11 per deadweight ton—considerably more than they were worth when newly built. A ten-year-old steamer of 8,500 tons, which sold for £25,000 in 1911, changed hands last week at £80,000.

Shanghai Ship-Building Socy. The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., is building for the United States Government the largest vessel ever constructed at its yard. —£74,400 steel hull, to be used in the Philippine Islands. The dimensions of this vessel are as follows:—Length, 382 ft.; breadth, 50 ft.; depth, 20 ft. The capacity of the collier is 6,000 tons and the vessel is fitted with single-screw auxiliary machinery, power coal-bunkering elevator, and automatic weight machine.

South Sea Trading Service.

The new South Sea service will be opened shortly by the South Sea Trading Company under the protection of the Imperial Navy. The first liner to start, the Miyokino Maru, 4,200 tons, will ply between Yokosuka and Truk Island and the second boat, the Heijun Maru, 1891 tons, will ply between Truk Island and the Marshall Group, the third boat, the Koyo Maru, 1,422 tons, being scheduled to ply between Truk and Angau Islands.

Accident at Seattle. An unfortunate accident occurred recently in a fog at Seattle which resulted in the loss of Admiral Watson sinking alongside the wharf at which she was lying. It appears that the s.s. Paraiso rammed her, and though the Admiral Watson sank, the Paraiso was apparently undamaged. The Admiral Watson was built in 1901 of 1,915 tons register, and was owned by the Alaska Pacific S.S. Co., her insured value being \$42,000. The Paraiso is owned by Messrs. Swayne and Holt, of San Francisco, being 1,383 tons register, built in 1912, and insured on a value of \$30,864. T. K. K. from Dalen to Frisco. It is now announced that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will open a freight service between San Francisco and Dalen shortly and all preparations for starting this line are reported to have been completed. For a time only one steamship will be run on this new line, and the company has contracted to charter the Sataei Maru, 6,200 tons, which will leave Yokohama in December. The Shinsei Maru was sold to Mr. Naruse of Kobe by the Kishimoto Steamship Company for 270,000 yen in March. She was again recently sold to her present owner by the Kishimoto Steamship Company for 570,000 yen.

For Greater Safety. Mr. W. H. Hoggard, in an article in *Engineering* on "A Lesson from the Lusitania Disaster," arrives at the following conclusions:—1.—That the principle of transverse subdivision should be considered as fundamental in the design of all vessels, merchant ships as well as warships, simply because the longitudinal stability is always much greater than the transverse, and in seagoing ships is generally about one hundred times as great. 2.—That longitudinal subdivision is intrinsically pernicious, on account of the small transverse stability of all ordinary vessels, and should be used only where absolutely necessary. 3.—That all wing or side compartments, where such must be fitted, should either be so small that their heeling effect when flooded will be negligible, or, if that is impracticable, as may be the case in warships and auxiliary cruisers, they should be in permanent connection with corresponding compartments on the other side of the ship, so as to eliminate the heeling effect automatically. Provision may be made, in addition, for pumping water into the side compartments. In pure merchant vessels no side bunkers or other longitudinal compartments of so large volume as to require such means of compensation should be allowed.

Oyster, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Hindon, Haddock, Kippers, &c. ALEXANDRA CAFF.

SHIPPING.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'HAIR Kobe & Moji	Fooksang	Wed., 1st Dec. at noon
S'PORE Pan & Calcutta	Onsang	Thurs., 2nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 3rd Dec. at 8 a.m.
TIENSIN via W'wei	Cheongshing	Fri., 3rd Dec. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Fri., 3rd Dec. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 4th Dec. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun., 5th Dec. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 5th Dec. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thurs., 8th Dec. at 12 noon
S'PORE, Pan & Calcutta	Talsang	Thurs., 8th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 11th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to K idat, Lanad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usman, Jesselton and Labuan.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Telephone No. 215. Agents.

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AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Agents.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD. Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 16th Nov., 1916.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & M'les, via S'pore etc.	Katoli M.	N. Y. K.	2, Dec.
London & M'les, via S'pore etc.	S. m'linia	P. & O.	4, Dec.
London & M'les, via S'pore etc.	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	6, Dec.
London and Bombay	Namur	P. & O.	16, Dec.
London and Hull	Kioto	B. I. L.	8, Dec.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	10, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. & S'ile via K'ing & Co.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30, Nov.
Victoria & Tacoma via S'hai etc.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	30, Nov.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	30, Nov.
Vancouver and Seattle	Ko n M.	J. M. Co.	1, Dec.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Inverlyde	J. M. Co.	1, Dec.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. L.	1, Dec.
Vancouver & Seattle	Monteale	C. P. L.	8, Dec.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan etc.	Kaifuku M.	J. M. Co.	10, Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan etc.	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
San Francisco & American Ports	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	28, Dec.
San Francisco	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Jan.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Arakan	J. O. J. L.	9, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Sato M.	N. Y. K.	11, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Perla M.	T. K. K.	15, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Jan.
San Francisco	Tjisondari	J. O. J. L.	9, Feb.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3, Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoon	J. O. J. L.	9, Mar.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J. O. J. L.	9, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Ta' yuen	A. O. L.	11, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	St Albans	G. L. Co.	14, Dec.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	3, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	4, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	30, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	30, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima	N. Y. K.	30, Nov.
Shanghai	Liengchow	B. & S.	10, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	1, Dec.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	2, Dec.
C'ha via S'pore, Penang & R'goon	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	3, Dec.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	C'ching	J. M. Co.	3, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	3, Dec.
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	3, Dec.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	3, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	3, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Kashmir	P. & O.	4, Dec.
Shanghai	Tjiuwong	J. O. J. L.	4, Dec.
Singapore, Bombay etc.	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	4, Dec.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Japan	Titaroom	J. O. J. L.	6, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	7, Dec.
Singapore, via Amoy & Swatow	S Jacob	J. O. J. L.	7, Dec.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	9, Dec.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	9, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	11, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Athos	M. M.	13, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	18, Dec.
Singapore, Bombay etc.	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Dec.
Singapore & Bombay	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	3, Jan.
Mauritius & South African			
Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. deep.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 12th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 13th Dec. at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney for Hongkong, via usual Australian and Philippine Ports, on the 10th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about 6th December.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. HINSANG from Sandakan is due at Hongkong on the 1st December.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 3rd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1267, W. C. Parnore, 17th Nov.—S'pore, 18th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Kaipo Maru, Jan. s.s. 614, E. Caldwell, 17th inst.—Hoihow, 18th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.

Hanoi, Br. s.s. 759, Morvan, 18th inst.—Hoihow, 18th inst. Gen.—A. B. Marty.

Kijid, Nor. s.s. 910, Mollasee, 18th inst.—Saigon, 18th inst. Rice—T. & Co.

Hong Wan I, Br. s.s. 1230, G. Kinghorn, 18th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst. Gen.—Chinsea.

Maunsang, Br. s.s. 1453, G. H. Alcock, 19th inst.—Sandakan, 19th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Daiten Maru, Jap. s.s. 2, Ogawa, 19th inst.—Singapore, 19th inst. Gen.—S. & Co.

Wollown, Br. s.s. 1,682, B. Pritchard, 23rd Nov.—Cebu, 18th inst. Gen.—E. H. Ray & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2283, T. Togo, 23rd Nov.—San Francisco, 23rd Oct. Gen.—T. K. K.

Yasappa Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,813, S. Nakagawa, 23rd Nov.—Moji, 18th Nov. Gen.—O.S.K.

Aldenharn, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. L. Smith, 25th inst.—Japan, 1st inst. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Quarta, Br. s.s. 1,087, Hooker, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 13th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Nippo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,153, S. Zinto, 25th inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Gen.—M. S. E.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 921, D. W. Ritchie, 25th Nov.—Hoihow, 24th Nov. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

China, Am. s.s. 3,186, F. M. Frazer, 26th Nov.—Manila, 24th inst. Gen.—B. H. Ritter.

Tennyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,562, N. Takada, 26th Nov.—Wakamatsu, 25th Nov. Gen.—M.B.K.

Devavongsa, Br. s.s. 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 27th Nov.—Saigon, 26th Nov. Gen.—Chinsea.

Hue, Br. s.s. 908, A. Cornelissen, 27th Nov.—Hoihow, 26th Nov. Gen.—A. B. Marty.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,551, J. Sifford, 26th Nov.—Philippines, 1st inst. 23rd Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

TO SAIL.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sail.
LONDON & HULL	Kioto	18th December.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton.

Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

The s.s. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN,"

will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on

Wednesday 1st December,

FOR VANCOUVER via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

For passage fares, freight rates etc., please apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Gen'l. Traffic Agent, Hongkong.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

The s.s. "MONTEAGLE,"

will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on

Wednesday 8th December,

FOR VANCOUVER via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

For Passage fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Gen'l. Traffic Agent, Hongkong.

JAVA-PACIFIC LYN.

Regular Monthly Service between

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Arakan	JAVA	7th Jan., 1916	9th Jan., 1916	San F'isco.
Tjisondari	JAVA	7th Feb., "	9th Feb., "	do
Karimoon	JAVA	7th Mar., "	9th Mar., "	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr., "	9th Apr., "	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at the rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Hongkong, York Building

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The s.s. "van SPILBERGEN,"

By this steamer a fourweekly service is maintained between HONGKONG and BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN) via SWATOW.

Next departure from Hongkong on or about 2nd December 1915.

The s.s. "s JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG and SINGAPORE via AMOY and SWATOW.

Next departure from Hongkong on or about 7th December 1915.

These vessels have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building Tel. 1574 & 1575.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1915.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN. Agents.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1915

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

CANADIAN WHEAT.

SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHELS COMMANDEERED.

November 29, 2.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the Government has commandeered all high grade wheat at the head of the Great Lakes and in store or transit eastward, amounting to 16,000,000 bushels, at the request of the British Government.

This action ensures prompt delivery, as the grain taken is now en route to the sea board. The price is not yet fixed.

THE RUSSIANS.

BRISK FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

November 29, 1.25 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, it is officially stated that only minor engagements have occurred along the entire front.

There have been small skirmishes in the Caucasus, with brisk engagements north of Lake Tortum, where the Russians, descending a precipice by means of ropes, dispersed the Turks, capturing a gun. A communique significantly adds:— "In the direction of Tcheron there is nothing to report after the arrival of our troops in the towns of Eghji, Inam and Keredj."

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

FIERCE AERIAL ENGAGEMENTS.

November 29, 1.65 a.m.

According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, an official statement says ground-fighting has been featureless, but there have been most active air engagements.

A German aeroplane pursued by the French fell into the sea off Westende, and boats hurrying to its assistance were attacked by Allied seaplanes and artillery. One vessel was sunk.

Many bombs were dropped on sheds east of Mulhouse, and three aviatics were smashed up.

There was a fierce air duel at Nancy, during which an aviatic was brought down and a second German machine fled.

November 29, 1.55 a.m.

The Turks have for the first time used suffocating gas against the British, without result.

YUNNAN.

Some of Its Possibilities

A Hongkong Gentleman's
Interesting Impressions.

(Continued from Saturday)

Yunnan's mineral resources are too well-known to call for more than a passing comment. Gold, silver, copper, zinc, tin, iron and lead are, and have been for centuries, staple products for export; and the country is rich in these. There are, near the Tang Chou lake, sulphur springs; and there is always the possibility of radium being found in such a neighbourhood. Coal is probably one of its most important mineral products, but it varies greatly in quality. Salt is produced in large quantities.

The writer knows nothing of geology; but there is some famous marble from Ta Li Fo; and there was certainly quite a lot of stone in the mountains but it did not appear that all of it was useful.

The above is a brief sketch of what one can get in Yunnan. Much of it is consumed locally, of course, but there is an enormous surplus which goes out of the country—east by road and water, and west by caravan into Burmah and Tibet.

Southward the railway serves as an outlet, but the high rate of freight is almost prohibitive for imports and exports as well.

It seems to the writer that some kind of a line from Burmah, crossing the province, and no planned as to touch Tali Fu, and Yunnan Ku, entering Kwangsi, so as to link up with the West River and eventually the Canton-Hankow Railway system, would develop the resources of this rich Province to an enormous extent. There would then be a link between India and China, and the beginning of a vast Oriental system of railways.

But the alternative route from the Burmese frontier to some point on the Yangtze is possibly a better one.

Summing up the position, Yunnan may be said to be a mine of vast possibilities, with inadequate means of communication.

The obvious answer to this drawback is "railways." However the writer, perhaps wrongly, does not believe, for many reasons, and in particular because of the inherent and ineradicable dishonesty of the Chinese official, that railways in China will ever succeed, unless the line of railway is in competent European hands. This means concessions for proper lines with absolute control, in the hands of the foreigner who have the concession. Yunnan is so situated that the Japanese, at present, have no concern with it. It is for British and French interests only. Prior to the war, the Germans were making great strides commercially; and were presumably getting their goods through Tonkin for the most part. Indeed, the mark of the cloven hoof is yet visible in Heilung, Saigon and Hanoi.

But now the time has come when they are a negligible quantity commercially and it is for the British and French to arrive at some understanding for the opening up of these rich Western Provinces. At present the French hold the field and rightly so—for they have shown enterprise and spent money where we have not. *Palmarum qui meruit forat.* But without trespassing on their toes, or infringing on their rights, we could arrange with them in a friendly spirit to link up the East in a way that cannot fail to benefit all parties, China in particular.

If, however, China continues her stupid policy of obstruction, her end is inevitable. America has shown herself ridiculous in wanting everything and giving nothing. As already mentioned, Japan has no concern with the Western Provinces. Annexation is unnecessary and would only offend. The writer has a solution which he now ventures to offer. In order to appreciate and understand

the object with which these articles have been written, one has to work on China as she is, and as she has been. Personally, the writer feels that the key note of China's life and history may be summed up in the words "The old folks at home." The allegiance to the Emperor of this vast domain in times gone by was founded on allegiance to a vast family system of which the Emperor was the symbolic head, ancestrally and mythically. It was only by virtue of this symbolic allegiance that Peking ever held sway over the outlying provinces of her Empire.

Now that there is no symbolic head and Peking has become for Southern and Western, in spite of all the existing railways and telegraphs, a distant home of American-bred graft and chicanery these Southern and Western Provinces are coming to realise that they cannot be governed from Peking and need autonomy. Unfortunately they have not the material or the resources to organise and maintain even their own police.

The result is inevitable—they must call in, when the European war is over, the aid and assistance of European nations. It does not involve occupation—it only involves help.

In return these nations of Europe who will and can help will ask for a fair recognition of their services. That recognition means the right to open up further railways and other means of communication, the right to develop the vast resources of the country, and the right to dictate absolutely the means of protecting those rights. No one is a prophet having honour in his own country; but the Government of Hongkong failed to take their opportunity when it arose during the Revolution in China. They failed to do so before when the New Territories were conceded. Our proper boundary was then the East River. It is still our proper boundary.

In Kwangtung, however, Japan is the menace, almost unthought of fifteen years ago, to the extent which she is now.

Yunnan is outside Japan's sphere for the time being, but unless we consolidate our Burmah frontiers and work with France to get the railway control in Yunnan, Sze-chuan and the "two Kwangs," Japan comes in from the East as sure as God made little apples.

The menace is there; and if only the Powers that be will once look at the maps, and see where we are and where we ought to be they would surely do something.

The possibilities and opportunities are so great and the attempt to attain them is so paltry. However erroneous and inaccurate the premises may be, a few facts stand out very clearly.

These will conclude these articles.

Before summarising them, it is the desire of the writer to say that he has consulted no books or maps other than those referred to in the course of the articles, and that he is well aware that the majority of his evidence is second-hand but it has been obtained from those who ought to know and whom the writer believes to know.

If, with all their inaccuracies and errors, they have served in the smallest degree to call the attention, and stimulate the interest of the British nation and the Colony of Hongkong in this really wealthy Province of China, and relatively in the neighbouring Provinces, which border our Indian frontier, the purpose of these articles has been achieved.

The literature of Yunnan is scanty and much of it is out of date, and out of print. Misleading literature is misleading and only gives one side of the picture.

The maps are good for the most part, but except for Major Davies' map there is not one really that shows the international position. The question of the local tribes is not

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A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of November 29, 1914.

President Wilson's Protest.
President Wilson has unofficially communicated to the American representatives in the belligerent countries his disapproval of aircraft throwing bombs on unfortified cities occupied by non-combatants. It is understood that the Powers will take cognizance of the protest.

German Fleet in Chilian Waters.
The Anglo-French squadrons continue to blockade the Atlantic Sea and the Dardanelles and to protect the coast of Egypt. The German cruisers in the Pacific have apparently not left Chilean waters since the battle of V.I. paraiso at the end of October.

Increased Cost of Metal in Germany.

The rise in the price of certain metals in Germany is causing much uneasiness. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of the 12th November advocated the fixing of maximum prices. Aluminium has risen from £30 to between £225 and £252, and copper is said to have increased in price from £6.2.10 to £11.0. The prices in London on the same day were:—Copper £52; Aluminium £81.

Germans Repulsed in East Africa.
Despatches received respecting the operations on the East African and Uganda frontier since the end of September state that Germans attacked Gazi on the 8th October, but were beaten back and compelled to abandon a considerable amount of arms and ammunition. Fierce fighting has also taken place near Longido, in which the 28th Punjab Regiment behaved with great gallantry, inflicting heavy losses upon the Germans. We have occupied Longido. The Germans have been repulsed on the Uganda frontier, suffering about 60 casualties.

German Submarine in the Channel.

It is reported at Lloyd's that a German submarine sank the steamer *M. Jacobite* and *Primo* near Havre. The crews have been saved.

OVERSEAS AIRCRAFT.

Club's Gracious Acknowledgment to Hongkong.

Mr. J. Bryan, local secretary of the Overseas Club, has received the following from Home: J. Bryan Esq., Public Works Dept., Hongkong, China.

General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W. C., 25th October 1915.

My Dear Sir,

Will you please accept from us the little gold badge which I am sending you herewith as a small mark of our appreciation for what you have done for the Royal Flying Corps.

When I originally wrote to you on the subject of the Imperial Aircraft Flight, I little thought that we should have been able to present thirty-six units to the Government in such a space of time.

We hope to keep these gifts up while the war lasts.

With cordial greetings.

Yours very truly,

E. WRENCH,

Hon. Secretary and Organiser.

Within the writer's knowledge or information in any degree beyond the fact that the actual Chinese Government influence in Yunnan is really small, since China proper does not extend so far. It is only the Manchus who ever made the influence of Peking really felt.

(To be Continued.)

THE COMING OF THE ZEPPELINS.

What a Raid is Like.

Graphic Description by a Londoner.

The following graphic description of recent Zeppelin visits to London is taken from a letter just received by a gentleman at present staying in Hongkong. It is dated London, October 14:—

You ask for news of the situation at Home. I could talk of this till Doomsday. I have lied abed at night and listened to the guns booming. I have seen a real live Zepl! Yes, a real one, no common balloons, but a real gas-bag of a Zep. They have been over our district once or twice, and I were, indeed, over it on the night I had such a fine view of the Kaiser's gassy God, although the place at which I saw it was three or four miles from home. I had been up West with two chums, and we boarded a car. Soon there was a sudden report. "That's a gun," said Charlie. "Get away with you," I replied. "It was the door at the far end of the car slammed. Pull yourself together, old man."

Jim then out in with the exclamation, "There you are, Topp, the lights are up!" I looked out of the window, and the first thing that caught my glance was a Zep. almost immediately over the car. "Yes," I said, "it's a sausage, there she is nearly over our heads. Come, let's get off and watch her." A woman sitting near by began to cry and ask for her children. We tried to soothe her, but it was a useless task, so we left the car and stood in the road. The time was now about 10.30. The lights on all cars and vehicles were put out, as well as all street lamps, and down below presented a rather weird sight. For a few moments I forgot the airship's murderous mission, and was lost in admiration of the beautiful sight.

Before the warning gun was fired the heavens were in darkness and no searchlight was to be seen. Immediately the signal was given, lights flashed out from all quarters and immediately played on the Zep. There was no searching the sky; her position was known. Then the guns began to fire. The excitement down below was rather intense. Guns booming, shots bursting and people shouting and cheering. I rubbed my eyes to make sure I was awake. Yes, I thought, it will at least make some people realise the country is at war. The shot's were getting nearer and nearer, and suddenly one burst quite close. A huge shout goes up "she's hit! she's hit!" and then in sadness, "No, she's all right!" The Zep was almost stationary, and presented a peculiar spectacle. I could see the outline of her envelope even to the longitudinal lines, and she was apparently six feet long. It was a fine target for the guns, but, alas, the range was too short. One gunner is on the mark every time, and all eyes are centred on his shot. We look at the same place all the time, waiting to see where his next shot will burst, for he is getting closer and closer every time. Then one bursts apparently right under the ship's envelope. A huge shout goes up "He's hit her! He's hit her," and people begin to cheer and wait for the drop the Zep's nose turns up and her tail drops. When I see this, I too, begin to think she has been hit. But, no, it is too good to be true; it is merely a prelude to mounting higher. Her commander is evidently feeling anything but comfortable. The ship turns round, not majestically—it takes too long for that. Lights are switched off from our quarter and the ship is left to the light elsewhere. Gradually she is lost to sight. People sigh, some

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Opium smuggling is still attempted on a considerable scale despite the strict watch exercised by the Police.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazland, two Chinese were charged with attempting to smuggle 60 tials of opium, valued at \$400, into the Colony. The evidence showed that the men were arrested coming off a sampan when the contraband goods were found upon them. The first defendant was fined \$2,000 or, in default, four months' hard labour, the other man being fined \$1,000 or three months.

with relief that she has gone, others that she did not stay longer.

After hanging about for a few minutes, we find there is not likely to be any more excitement so board a darkened tram to see if we can locate any fires, hut, no, London is still the City of Dreadful Night.

I found the people at home took it very well, apart from my mother who is getting on in years. Father swore at my sisters for waking him to come and watch the Zeps and promptly went to sleep again. The rest of the family, three sisters, took it fine, and, I am sure, almost enjoyed it. What caused the panic was that every time a gun went off people thought it was a bomb. It is exceedingly difficult to convince them that it is not so. On this occasion the Huns did more damage than on any previous occasion. When I say damage I mean smashed more windows. Of course they killed some women and children.

The foregoing lines were written on the 13th inst., that is, yesterday. Last night I was again up West on similar business to that which called me there on the night of the Zep's visit previously described. By a strange coincidence they were over again last night! Our meeting had just closed when we heard an awful crash. "Phew, that's a bomb," Bang! And another. We rushed out but could not see any damage. They had dropped just behind. It is the same story over again. Guns fire, searchlights play on the ships, but she gets away again. There is one great difference between the explosion of a bomb and the report of a gun. A bomb makes one noise, an awful noise, and it is all over. Not so with the guns. Of course there is the flash first, but the report is loud and prolonged and has a distinct metallic ring. I saw absolutely no signs of panic in any quarter, foot or otherwise, although the blighter came over our district just as I was about to go to bed, that is, at midnight or two and a half hours after the other. Damn the Zep! They are giving me a gassy fever. Their scuttles-and-run raids certainly make a lot of noise, but, oh, they are so futile.

The conditions in London at the present time are somewhat strange. Searchlights sweep the sky nightly. Thousands of soldiers are to be seen in every part of the country. The streets of London are exceedingly dark, and it is necessary to white-wash the kerbs. One gropes one's way about. It is almost like looking for a silk hat in a pitch black dark room. It seems to me that the authorities are over cautious, and I should have thought it would have been only necessary to abolish the sky glare which overhangs every big city. The Zep's are quite capable of finding where they are with the aid of compasses and maps. Still, I suppose the authorities know best, and it is hardly likely they would cause all this inconvenience with its attendant dangers, without some very good reason.

RETIRING ON PENSION.

Impending Departure of Popular Police Official.

The present week will see the departure from the Colony, on his retirement, of a well-known and extremely popular police official in the person of Chief Inspector Gourlay, who has been connected with the Force for some 24 years. He sails for Home on December 3, and he will carry with him the good wishes of his comrades as well as of a wide circle of acquaintances. During his long stay in the Colony, Chief Inspector Gourlay has done a deal of hard work in the Force, and he has won his promotions by sheer merit. He has been a most conscientious public servant; the Press especially has always found him most courteous and obliging. Like many of his comrades, he has been a keen sportsman, his favourite game being lawn bowls. In the League matches he has always been a most useful "skip" for the Police, and one year he played with such all-round consistency that he won the Singles Championship of the Colony.

Mr. Gourlay came to the Colony in December, 1890, joining the Force as a constable. Five years later he was made a temporary additional acting Sergeant, being given the rank of full Sergeant in 1895. In 1902 he became a 3rd Class Inspector, then, in 1904, a 2nd Class Inspector and in 1906 a 1st Class Inspector. On April 10, 1913, he was appointed Chief Inspector and Assistant Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in succession to Chief Inspector Baker, on the latter's retirement. Born in 1860, he is still in the prime of life, and he will leave the Colony with the sincere wishes of his many friends that he may be spared for many years to enjoy his well-deserved retirement in the Old Country.

We understand that Inspector Kerr, at present in charge of the Water Police, will succeed Chief Inspector Gourlay, and that consequent on this promotion Inspector Gordon will go back to the Water Police Station, 2nd Class Inspector Sim will be promoted a 1st Class Inspector, and Sergeant Brazil will be made a Inspector.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

Saturday Afternoon's Inspection.

That the Hongkong Police Reserve is a smart body of men, of which the Colony may well be proud, must have been the opinion of those who were fortunate enough to witness the inspection which took place on Saturday afternoon. Assembling at the Volunteer Headquarters, the men marched to the Murray Barracks parade ground, where the inspection was carried out.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. McAlister) was the Inspecting Officer, and other officers present included Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve); Chief Inspector Mason, and Inspector D'Almeida, Sinder Khan and Mr. Fang, whilst Sergeant Major D. Thomas was in charge of the Ambulance Corps. The Police Reserve Band, under Mr. Gonzales, played during the marches and the inspection.

The D.S.P. (Reserve) acted as Commanding Officer, and put the men through a series of evolutions which were executed with a smartness that told of marked efficiency. Large crowds lined the Parade ground and looked on with evident satisfaction.

The Hon. C.S.P. took the salute and inspected the lines. After the inspection, the men were marched back to the Volunteer Headquarters, where they were dismissed.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1915.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Cities of Greece: 1. Thessalonica.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday morning:—

Text: 1. Thess. 1/1. "Paul and Silvanus and Timothy, unto the Church of the Thessalonians in God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

The authentic history of this famous town begins about 300 years B. C. when it was rebuilt by Cassander and renamed after his wife Thessalonica. She was a daughter of Philip of Macedonia and sister of Alexander the Great, and was named in honour of her father's victory over the Thessalians, the last two syllables of the name being of course simply Greek for Victoria. In November 1912, a Greek army once again entered Salonica, as it is now called and took possession, after many centuries, during which Roman, Frank, Saracen, Bulgarian and Ottoman have ruled it in turn, and it has suffered many sieges and witnessed many persecutions. But it still remains what it always has been, a great commercial centre with a cosmopolitan population, very many of whom are Jews, and the main highway through Macedonia starts from it. The latest great act in its history is the landing there of French and British troops to resist the last thrust—which looks like a desperate one—of the common enemy, banded as he is on weak and East and now seeking some advantage on the south, in search of new Allies for his unholy cause, and probably also of new hopes to keep up the spirits of his own people. Greece may not have played a very noble part, but she has only formally opposed the use made of her great harbour, and it is but right to remember she is in a position of extreme difficulty, and no good comes of reviling people for failing to be heroic. In spite of Court influence and German intrigue, the Greek nation cannot but have a friendly feeling for Russia, Britain, and France, as they have always had for her, and it is scarcely possible they can take sides against them in company with the Turk, their hereditary oppressor. But these questions aside, Macedonia will always, in a manner, be scored ground in Christian history, for it was there that the great campaign for the conquest of Europe by the Cross began, and it has quietly continued amid all the fluctuations of tramping armies and changing dynasties. How unobtrusively that campaign was effected upon—

Not as the conqueror comes, They the true-hearted came, Not with the roll of the stirring drums, Or the trumpet that sings of fame.

Only that one night a dreamer saw a vision, a map from the other continent, saying, "Come over to Macedonia and help us, you who have carried good tidings through the provinces of Asia," and the tentmaker set out "not disobedient to the heavenly vision." Success brought persecution, in Thessalonica as earlier in Philippi. The Christian preachers were changed; on the old false count of sedition. Among the many true things spoken falsely this accusation made nearly 2,000 years ago in old Salonica stands out: "These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also," and these all set contrary to the decrees of Caesar, saying there is another King, one Jesus." Most true, yet most untrue. The gospel is indeed a subversive influence; if not it would be little to the purpose in a world like this where so much is up that should be down, where that ought to be up, first things last, last things first. The city mob and its leaders might be blind

enough to spiritual appeal, but they had the instinct to perceive that things could not go on as they had been if the new teaching had come to stay. That much was true, however absurd the charge that this humble missionary was organising political treason. Christ's Kingdom is not of this world, but Christ in men's hearts is a power behind the throne. The ultimate authority in human affairs lies in the faith and principle which hold men's hearts and consciences. That is why autocratic rulers always seek to get the people's religion on their side. The Roman Emperors had themselves deified and claimed divine honours that they might secure an undivided allegiance—we know of a modern Emperor who comes as near to doing the same thing as modern conditions in Europe permit of. Roman law was wonderfully tolerant in many respects, but when it came to the point, the early Christians were given the choice between the Emperor and Christ. The same principle has lain behind official intolerance all along. Jews suffer from it in many lands to this day; Catholics in certain others, and Protestants again elsewhere. All who do not worship according to the manner officially prescribed are liable to suspicion of disloyalty to the ruling power; even in England to-day the curious notion lingers that religion which is non-official is more or less anti-national—an inheritance from Tudor and Stuart days which it is time we had got rid of. But it is indeed a turning of things upside down, however gradually, to set about the process by which the Kingdoms of this world are becoming the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ. Men leap back their hearts from Christ, they shut Him out from their consciences and their will because they see that to admit Him would mean a reversal of lines on which their lives are moving. They summon up the baser instincts of their nature, the rabble army of self-love, sensualism, greed, pride. They will have no king but Caesar, because they and he see eye to eye, and love existing order. Yet still the Kingdom of Christ makes its way. His messengers may be driven from the scene, but they leave a seed behind them. "The brethren," we read, "sent away Paul and Silas by night," but there remained behind a new life and a new idea which have never been wholly driven from that historic city though Frank and Slav and Turk successively have played in it the part of Caesar. A Christian brotherhood was left behind, a Church of God. And so, some two years later, we have this letter to these Christian folk in Thessalonica, probably the very earliest piece of Christian literature which has come down to us, couched in terms and breathing a spirit new in that city of fanatical Jews and unenlightened heathens, a letter to a new and unexampled institution with the germ of a boundless potency in it for the future, "the church of Thessalonians in God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

This little fragment from an old missionary's pen has outlasted all the records of Thessalonica's commerce and all the proclamations of cowering conquerors and Islamic overlords, and remains incalculably precious to this day from the day when it first was read to the little primitive flock whose faith needed strengthening, and whose lives needed direction, and whose we gather, needed what so many hearts need at this hour, especial reassurance and comfort, "concerning them who have fallen asleep." This is how the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ, propagated and His Kingdom extended among men, not by conquest

RED CROSS BANDAGE-MAKING IN HONGKONG.

At the end of September a letter was received by Mrs. Phelps from the Secretary of the Red Cross Society in London asking for bandages and swabs for the different hospitals.

On hearing this some ladies came forward and offered their help, and a bandage making class was formed early in October. The result of the work up to date is as follows:—2,200 bandages and 2,050 swabs, all of which are being sent to Col. Gordon Hall's hospital in Alexandria this week.

The class is held every Monday and Thursday mornings in the City Hall from 10.30 to 12.30. It is hoped that anyone who can spare the time will join, as many more bandages, etc., are urgently required at home and at the front.

A small subscription of two dollars every month is asked from every member to help cover the expenses of material, etc.

Many kind gifts have already been received of bandage-rollers, gauze, cotton wool, etc.

Subscriptions are badly wanted and will be most gratefully received by Mrs. Patten, 64, The Peak, who is treasurer, or one of Messrs. Gilman and Co., Des Vaux Road.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Nov.	Tons	1915
1	102	
2	178	
3	168	
4	157	
5	160	
6	175	
7	161	
8	172	
9	161	
10	160	
11	160	
12	160	
13	160	
14	160	
15	160	
16	160	
17	160	
18	160	
19	160	
20	160	
21	160	
22	160	
23	160	
24	160	
25	160	
26	160	
27	160	
28	160	
Total to 28th inst.	4,421	
Daily average	157.88	

though he can use conquest for his great ends, but by love and meekness, by instruction and example. We trust and pray that our intrepid troops will fare well in the enterprise of delivering that brave little nation to whose rescue it has gone, in the cause which, as we believe, God has committed to their arms. We hope that Greece may so conduct herself in her perplexing circumstances that after the war she may rightfully retain the ancient city she has won back. But although in the passage of time and the movement of peoples some other Power should one day sit by the waters of the Aegean, the King Whose right it is to reign comes into men's hearts ever as of old, meek and lowly, with the royalty of sacrificial love, according to Whose power He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself. For it is not sin and strife which ultimately rule even in this warped and disordered world, where so much is out of gear and so many things are out of their places. The subversive influence is at work and moving toward its victory. There is another King than self and mammon, "One Jesus."

OPIUM.

Heavy Case at Shanghai.

T. C. Horne, described as a valet, was charged at Shanghai says the N. C. Daily News of November 24, with having, on November 20, this year, imported or attempted to import, 892 lb. of uncertified Indian (Patna) opium, valued at \$8,365.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared on behalf of the Maritime Customs, and Mr. Francis Ellis defended.

Mr. Master said that the Customs officials visited the Kashiwa Maru on her arrival in the forenoon of November 20. They asked the second steward to open the baggage room and they went in. The small of opium was very strong and they found, quite close to the door, six of the large trunks produced in Court. They left and the door was locked behind them. As they came out, they saw the defendant on the companion-way. He was at the bottom of the ladder, and when he saw the officers he turned round and started to go up again. Mr. Sherman, a Customs official, saw the accused on the companion way. He asked him if his name was Horne, and he said it was, and he then admitted that he had some baggage in the baggage room. He said it was in his charge, but he did not know what the trunks contained. If there was anything in them which should not be there, it did not belong to him. That was before any suggestion of a charge had been made. Subsequently the accused was asked if there were any more trunks on board, and he said there were two more, making eight in all. All the trunks were labelled Shanghai, and bore the name of Horne. Mr. Sherman left the accused in the company of a Customs official, who went with him to his cabin and there remained until the necessary steps had been taken for his arrest.

A rather important thing was that there was no personal luggage of the accused's lying about his cabin. There was a trunk and a handbag, both being already packed, obviously ready to be taken on shore.

Each of the eight trunks contained thirty balls of opium.

It was now in the strong room of the Customs' office, and he (Mr. Master) would call a witness who actually opened the trunks with the keys given to the Customs' officers by the accused.

Evidence was given by Mr. G. E. Sherman, an assistant examiner in the Chinese Maritime Customs. He said that on Saturday morning he met the Kashiwa Maru on her arrival in Shanghai.

In cross-examination, the witness said that when he examined the boxes on Saturday he did not notice that many of the trunks bore different initials. He looked at the labels, and saw they all bore the name of Horne. He thought it was rather a peculiar thing for the accused to go half way down the ladder, and then turn back when he saw two Customs' officers. He did not think it was suspicious. It was of his own accord that the accused said if there was anything in the boxes which ought not to be there, he did not know about it and they were not his.

Mr. Ellis—All this stuff came from England, didn't it?—It was shipped in London, I believe.

Do you think you could have smuggled opium anywhere, apart from the trunk with the hole at the back?—It is quite possible.

Customs' officers in London could not have smelt it?—This opium had the chance to get hot, and the longer it was standing in the baggage room, quite close to the engine room and the boilers, the smell would come out.

But during the passage in the Red Sea, for instance, do you

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Closing Stages Reached.

This morning before the Full Court at the Supreme Court, the legal argument in the Extradition case was continued.

Mr. Sharp spoke on the peculiar position arising from the Magistrate's Court, and adding to his written judgment of counsel for the fugitive at a hearing when the Crown were unfortunately not represented. Mr. Sharp pointed out that the affidavit had been filed by Mr. Brutton the effect of which (he counsel) did not know, but which affected the judgment in some way. The affidavit counsel thought was beyond the interests of justice.

The Chief Justice:—If the Magistrate had been in the Colony I should certainly have asked what did take place and I should have been justified.

In answer to the Puisne Judge, Mr. Sharp said the Crown were of the opinion that Mr. Brutton's affidavit should not be there.

The Chief Justice said there was no ambiguity in the Magistrate's judgment.

Mr. Potter replied that Mr. Brutton's affidavit was filed to bring clearly home to the Puisne Judge the contention of the defence that the Magistrate gave a finding on facts which applied to both branches of the judgment. It was clear the Magistrate committed although he did not believe himself in the man's guilt.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to reply to the argument of the Crown.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return of communicable diseases notified in the Colony during the past week comprises one fatal case of plague, two fatal occurrences of diphtheria and seven of enteric fever, of which three were fatal. All were Chinese given in the case of enteric fever, the sufferers from which included one British, one Portuguese, one Indian and one Japanese.

The case of plague was reported from the harbour, bringing the years total up to 143, of which 139 have terminated fatally.

think it could have been smelt?—Yes.

Did anybody on the ship make a remark to you about it?—No.

Mr. W. Nash first class tide-waiter gave similar evidence. He added that he told the accused; it was peculiar that he knew nothing about the contents of the trunks, although they bore his name, and he said they belonged to his master, who said it would save a lot of confusion if all the boxes bore his name.

Mr. W. A. Roberts, transport officer in the employ of the Chinese Maritime Customs, said the trunks were handed to him on Saturday afternoon. Upon being opened it was found that they each contained a tin lined box, which in turn contained thirty balls of Bengal opium. The value of it was \$8,000 odd.

His Worship:—What becomes of this opium?

The witness:—For the last six months all the opium detained by the Customs has been stored in the Customs' House. Previous to that the opium has been burnt in my presence and in the presence of the Chinese authorities.

His Worship:—But seizures of the last six months have simply been retained?—Yes, pending the payment of certain rewards, I believe, by the Chinese Government.

But their ultimate fate is to be burnt?—Yes.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

TOO MANY PASSENGERS.

Master of Steam Launch Fined.

The adjourned case of the master of the steam launch Sai Fung who was charged on Saturday by Police Sergeant Jackson, with unlawfully carrying 69 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, outside the local trade limits on the 19th inst., was heard this morning before Commander C. W. Beckworth, B. N. at the Marine Court.

Mr. Gardiner appeared in the interest of the owners, and the defendant pleaded guilty.

Defendant stated he had on board 40 destitutes.

Police Sergeant Jackson stated on the day in question he was on duty outside the Harbour when he saw a steam launch which was very much overcrowded. He blew three blasts for the launch to stop.

The master was asked for his licence which he produced and witness said he would have to count the passengers. The launch was allowed to carry 70 passengers outside the trade area inclusive of the crew. There were 128 persons on board said there were also a number of boxes and baskets about the deck. The launch was pulling a junk and there were some passengers in that. There was a very choppy sea that day.

Defendant stated that he had 40 destitutes on board whom he received at Hawtow. Some of the people were being sent down by the Tung Wah Hospital authorities. They were destitute and had nothing to eat.

His Worship:—They should have gone to the Tung Wah Hospital; there is plenty of food there. Defendant admitted he knew he had an excess of passengers.

His Worship:—This fellow seems to be a hardened offender. This is his sixth time. I suppose he gets caught once in ten times. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D.S.P. (Reserve) are as under.

Parades, Central, 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, November 30th.—Recruits of 1st and 2nd Platoons, No. 1 Company, and of No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, December 1st.—All Company, Inspectors and Sergeants, without rifles, for Skeleton Battalion Drill.

Thursday, December 2nd.—Recruits of 3rd and 4th Platoons, No. 1 Company, and of No. 3 Company.

Friday, December 3rd.—As for Tuesday, November 30th.

Musketry Course Part 1. The three highest scores in the units firing on November 28th, were as follows:—

No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Company: 1. A. L. Penning, 77; 2. Eldon Potter, 73; 3. O. N. Lindsey, 66.

No. 3 Platoon, No. 1 Company: 1. M. R. Salford, 69; 2. A. G. Salford, 64; 3. R. Nazrin, 63.

Band and Orchestra: 1. O. A. P. Xavier, 68; 2. H. M. M. Remedios, 67; 3. J. L. Alves.

In the 6th line of the details headed "Scoring," on page 12 of the Musketry Course Handbook, "15 inch circle" should read "12 inch circle."

No. 2 Company. Recruits of the above Company are posted as follows:—

No. 1 Platoon:—J. Costa, A. A. Baptista, G. Neri, A. J. Rocha.

No. 2 Platoon:—J. Baptista, M. N. Remedios, R. B. Santos, A. J. V. Ribeiro, R. B. Santos, A. J. V. Ribeiro.

No. 3 Platoon:—A. B. Silva, L. Costa, E. Antonio, O. V. Costa.

No. 4 Platoon:—J. Baptista, R. Maher, J. Ribeiro, G. P. Pinto.

Police Reserve Band. Tuesday, November 30th, and Friday, December 3rd, Practice 6 p.m.

LOCAL SPORT.

GOLF.

U.S.R.C. v. K.C.C. Members of the golf sections of the United Services Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club took part in a match at Kowloon under handicap conditions, during the week-end. The result of a most enjoyable match was a victory for the K.C.C. by 8 matches to 4. Scores:—

U.S.R.C. K.C.C. Campbell, 6. McLennan, 6. (4) 1. Lindsay Woods, 6. (2) 1. Liddell, 6. (3) 0.

Kraft, 6. (3) 0 Smith, 6. (3) 1. Lindsay, 6. (3) 0. Mackenzie, 6. (3) 1.

Winslow, 6. (3) 0. Bryson, 6. (3) 1. Backwith, 6. (3) 1. Duncan, 6. (3) 0.

Forryth, 6. (3) 0. Jack, 6. (3) 1. Baker, 6. (3) 1. Atkinson, 6. (3) 0.

Forryth, 6. (3) 0. Campbell and Woods, 6. (3) 0. McLennan and Liddell, 6. (3) 1.

Kraft and Lindsay, 6. (3) 1. Smith and Mackenzie, 6. (3) 0.

Backwith and Forryth, 6. (3) 0. Jack and Duncan, 6. (3) 1.

Winslow and Baker, 6. (3) 1. Atkinson and Bryson, 6. (3) 0.

THE CINEMATOGRAPHS.

At the Victoria Theatre, the Friday to Monday programme is full of good things, including another new Gaiety, representing the leading features of the "Sports in Catalonia," is one of Pathe's magnificent scenic pictures, and provides some most beautiful Spanish landscapes and scenery.

The three-part story film "The Stepmother," is a pretty conceived, and the setting is perfect. There are also two excellent rollicking comedies in the bill. To-morrow night's programme includes: "The mistake of the Life," "The Web," and another new "Willes" picture.

Miss Glory Tait's popularity at the Bijou Theatre has become greater and more thorough than ever, and patrons recognise that she is an artist very considerably above the level of the ordinary cinematograph girl. She has both charm and originality, and her singing would give very great pleasure to audiences more critical than those of Hongkong. It is to be hoped that she will see her way to extending her engagement at the Bijou. The pictures this week-end include exceedingly pretty old world dramas: "Usual's Indiscretion."

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KAMUTING (IN) KIDAH RUBBER PLANTATION Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong. Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1915, at 4 p.m. to receive the Directors' Report and accounts for the period ending September 30th/1915, to elect a Director and Auditors and for the transaction of other Ordinary business.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 15th of December, both days inclusive.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1915.

By Order of the Board of Directors: SCHILLER & CO., Secretaries of General Management.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Dividend Warrants dated January 24th September, 1915, may be had on application at the Office of the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 19th November, 1915.

AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

Motor Ambulance Given by the Women of Hongkong.

The following letters have been received from the Over-Sea Club, and from the British Red Cross Society:

The Manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, China.

Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in forwarding you the enclosed receipt and letter of thanks which we have received from the British Red Cross Society for the \$450 so generously sent by the Women of Hongkong for a Motor Ambulance.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) HYLDA DES VOUEUX,
Chairman
Sub-Committee Over-Sea Club.

Dear Madam,
I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant enclosing cheque for \$450, the same being the cost of a Motor Ambulance which has been subscribed for by the "Women of Hongkong."

Will you please accept our sincere thanks for this generous gift, and also, as far as possible, convey our thanks to the subscribers for their generous gift.

The order for this car will be placed at once, and it should be ready for service towards the end of the year.

I should be very grateful to you if you would mention to the kind donors of this car how grateful we should be for some help towards the running expenses of the Ambulance. This question of upkeep is a good deal of anxiety, and you can readily understand that for every car supplied to us the maintenance expenses increase, and consequently we are doubly grateful to any donors of cars, if at the same time, they will give us assistance to maintain them.

In the present state of roads in France, which causes great wear and tear on the cars, we estimate that the sum of £200 is required to keep each Ambulance in running order for a period of six months.

I am, dear Madam,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. M. CLARKE,
Director of Motor Ambulance Department.

To Lady des Voeux,
Over-Sea Club.

Central Buildings, Aldwych.
The balance of The Women's Motor Ambulance Fund (\$378-02) was given to the Red Cross Collection for October 21, and sent home by Miss Excellency Sir Henry May, to Lord Lansdowne. Should anyone wish to subscribe further towards a fund to help to maintain the Women's Motor Ambulance for six months, for which it will be seen that some \$2,000 is needed, Lady May, Mountain Lodge; Mrs. Kemp, 2 Gomez Villas, Kowloon; and Mrs. Stabb, 117 Peak, will again gratefully receive and acknowledge donations.

APPEAL FOR COMFORTS FOR TROOPS.

Lady May wishes to express her very hearty thanks to the women of Hongkong for their prompt response to her appeal for knee-caps and sleeping-caps for troops from Hongkong at the front. Special thanks must be given to Mrs. S. E. Green, without whose splendid help with her knitting machine the amount asked for could not have been completed in the short time given. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Loxley and Co. for very practical assistance in dyeing the white and lighter-coloured articles. Kind offers of help have been received from English ladies in Manila and Rangoon, and wool has been supplied to them.

Thirty dozen each of knee-caps and sleeping-caps have been sent off, and Lady May would like to know that she will be glad of further contributions, in preparation for another consignment.

Wool and instructions can be had free from Mrs. Stabb, 117, Peak, and Mrs. Pope, St. Andrews, Vice-regal, Kowloon.

THE KOWLOON TRAGEDY.

A Further Remand in Police Court Proceedings.

As a result of Miss Rosa Pereira being knocked down and killed by a hand-drawn truck in Cameron Road, Kowloon, some short time ago, a coolie, who stands charged with manslaughter, was again brought up before Mr. Lindsell at the Police Court this afternoon. The charge had been proceeded with previously, but after several witnesses had been called the case was adjourned for further evidence.

The first witness called this afternoon was Alfred John Mackie, who saw the truck soon after the accident had happened. He said that the truck he saw was numbered 62. Having described the position of the truck, he went on to say that the deceased lady was lying about a yard from, and to the rear of, the left truck wheel practically in the centre of the road. There were the usual head ropes attached to the truck, but these were not entangled with the body.

The head coolie of the firm in whose employ the prisoner had worked said the prisoner had worked for the firm for quite seven months, witness could not tell on which truck the man was working on the day of the occurrence.

An interpreter at the Police Station said that he read over and explained the present charge to the prisoner, and, having cautioned him, he made the following statement:—"The lady walked in between the two ropes and could not get out. As soon as I saw this I ran and pulled the rope back to stop the truck, but I was not in time."

Mr. Lindsell said that, apart from the defendant's statement, the case for the police seemed rather incomplete, as the most important witness was away.

Sgt. Lannigan said the man had gone up to the country, and might be back at anytime.

His Worship:—It seems such an extraordinary accident that one really cannot understand how it occurred. This spot is so very open. These coolies always about when they come along. I think it would be a good thing if you (Sgt. Lannigan) would get a plan of the spot made by the Public Works Department. It is usually done in all cases at the Sessions. It seems inconceivable that anybody should get run down by a truck, as the men could not drag it very fast.

In ordering a further remand for a week, Mr. Lindsell asked if the father of the deceased would be questioned as to whether his daughter was deaf or not. There might be some reason for the affair in that, he said.

OPIUM SEIZURE.

An Ingenious Dodge Exposed.
That opium smuggling in the Colony has become a fine art was demonstrated to-day by the capture, by a Chinese constable, of over 150 taels of opium, concealed on a boat which, beyond all likelihood of discovery.

The constable, who certainly deserves commendation for his smart capture, saw two men bringing what appeared to be a perfectly empty barrel off one of the quays at the west end of the Praya, but, being a keen observer, he noticed that the bottom of the barrel seemed thicker than usual, and, stopping the men, he examined the suspicious article, having the satisfaction of finding that the bottom of the barrel was a false one, a space of about two inches being between the two bottom boards. Carefully packed in this compartment was a tin full of opium—about 150 taels. The carriers of the ingeniously devised barrel will be brought up at the Police Station to-morrow morning.

Ferdinand's Coat of Mail.
Rome, October 12.—According to a Bucharest telegram to the newspapers, the Kaiser recently sent King Ferdinand a magnificent armoured motor-car for his personal use, and to protect him against any attempts on his life. It is said that the King always wears a thick coat of steel mail, and that even his military cap has a steel lining. His apartment is a veritable fort. The doors are made of steel, and a number of secret signals to give the alarm in case of peril have been arranged.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Joined.

Sapper G. E. Brown joined the Corps on 27. 11. 15, allotted Corps No. 1943 and posted to Engineer Company.

Transfer.

Gunner A. J. England from No. 2 Section Artillery Battery to Engineer Co., dated 29. 11. 15.

Monthly Reports.

The monthly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th instant.

Musketry, Trained men, Part 1. Musketry, Trained Men's Course, Part I, will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—

Saturday 4th December 2.30 p.m. Engineer Company.

Sunday 5th December 9.30 a.m. Engineer Company.

Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend. N.O.s. of the Engineer Company will assist him. Uniform (drill order) to be worn. Sergt. Major Kynoch will attend at the Orderly Room not later than Saturday morning 4th December, to obtain the names of the men who have to fire the Course. The Senior Officer or N.O. in charge of the Range is to check the ammunition both before and after firing each day.

Parades.

Parades for Tuesday, 30th instant.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co.—M. Gun drill at Kowloon Dock. Launch leaves Status Pier at 4.30 a.m.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Art. Btry.—10 pdr. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley will attend.

5.15 p.m. Nos. Right Section M.G. Co.—(Recruits only) Squad drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co.—Drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling Section)—Squad drill and R.L.s. exercises at Headquarters under Sgt. Major Higby and Sergt. Longmire.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher-Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until to-morrow morning—H. K. V. R.

On duty 30th November to 7th December—Scouts Company.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Murphy.

F. of W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night, H. K. V. R.

On duty to-morrow night, Right Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty, Lt. Kennett.

On duty 1st December, Scouts Company.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Weall.

Orderly Sergt. from 30th Nov. to 7th Dec., Corp. R. Duncan.

GERMAN-RAILWAY DANGER.

Inspired Energy on Bagdad Line Construction.

Despite the great crisis prevailing there has been no diminution in the railroad progress of the country, writes the U.S.A. Vice-Consul, Mr. Samuel E. Ehlman, at Aleppo.

The Jaffa-Jerusalem line, controlled by a French company, whose 25-year lease is about to expire, was taken over by the military authorities at the outbreak of the war. Work was immediately begun to connect this line with the Haifa-Damascus line, and in this way link the system with Aleppo (on the Bagdad line), and eventually connect with Constantinople.

Equal energy has been displayed in the extension of the line from Aleppo toward Bagdad, known as the German or Bagdad Railway. In spite of all sorts of difficulties created by the abnormal situation, the Bagdad

WAR ITEMS.

Why M. Delcasse Resigned.
Paris, October 13.—Several newspapers state that in his letter handing in his resignation M. Delcasse gives as his reason a divergence of views regarding the Salonica expedition. M. Clemenceau declares in the *Hommes Enchaînés* that the outgoing Minister for Foreign Affairs expressly disapproves the Salonica expedition.

Barges of Germans Sunk.
Rome, October 13.—Two barges laden with German troops have been sunk in the Danube by Serbian artillery, all the soldiers being drowned. When the Ministers of the Entente nations crossed the Bulgarian frontier into Roumania Bulgarian soldiers cheered them, and cried, "We will never fight against Russia."

Germany's Rusty Iron Coinage.
Copenhagen, October 12.—The iron coinage which is to replace nickel, and which should have been put into circulation in Germany to-morrow, was withdrawn a few days ago owing to the discovery of rust. The coins are now to be treated by another process, by which it is hoped that rust will be absolutely prevented. The circulation is therefore delayed till the middle of next week.

French Steamer Torpedoed.
Paris, October 12.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yunnan has been torpedoed. The ship, however, did not sink and the crew of 90 men were able to get off on the ship's boats and reach the neighbouring shore. There was no loss of life.

[The Yunnan is a steel twin-screw steamer of 6,474 tons constructed in 1903.]

Useful for the Future.

Copenhagen, October 13.—A full list of naturalised Germans in England and of Germans who have assumed English names was recently published in a number of German trade papers. The list is now being sent to all German and Austrian commercial corporations, institutes, and chambers of commerce, with the significant request that it should be carefully noted for the future.

Enemy in Retreat in Galicia.

Geneva, October 12.—A telegram from Lemberg states that the Austro-Germans have retreated in disorder along the whole eastern Galicia front. The Austro-German losses are estimated at more than 25,000 men. The French wireless statement issued this afternoon says: The Russian successes continue to the south of Lake Demmian, as well as to the south-west of Pinak and in Galicia. The enemy has begun to retire in disorder across the Strypa.

Interned Liner as Show Ship.
The Pacific liner Orissa, which arrived at Liverpool on October 13, reports that off Vigo the interned Hamburg-America liner Cap Arcona is being utilised by her captain as a show ship. Visitors are charged 2d. per head, and the money is given to a Red Cross fund.

Not to be outdone, a British steam yacht anchored alongside the German vessel and allowed the public to visit her free of charge. The owner is giving to local charities a sum equal to that raised by the German captain.

company has succeeded in opening for traffic more than 62 miles of line within the last two months. Mention must be made of the 56 miles constructed at the southern terminus of this line—from Bagdad to Samarra. There now remain about 373 miles before the entire line between Aleppo and Bagdad is completed.

The Constantinople-Aleppo line is gradually nearing completion. At present trains run direct from Constantinople to Posantash (a three-day journey). Here immense tunnels are being pierced through the Taurus mountains. From Taurus to Mamourah, a completed branch of this line is an operation (about a day's journey), whence another series of tunnels is in process of construction. For the remaining 71 miles between Rajon and Aleppo the line is completed and trains are running regularly.

Under present conditions the journey between Constantinople and Aleppo is completed in six days.

URGENT

TO SKILLED MEN IN THE ENGINEERING AND KINDRED TRADES

IF YOU ARE NOT WORKING
ON WAR CONTRACTS

ENROL TO-DAY

AS

WAR MUNITION
VOLUNTEERS

AT THE NEAREST

MUNITIONS WORK BUREAU

YOU WILL BE PAID THE
SAME OR HIGHER WAGES

SIGN ON FOR SIX MONTHS TO GO ANYWHERE

FARES AND LODGING MONEY

PAID WHERE NECESSARY

Get into the Factory Line

and supply the Firing Line.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

C. W. BOWERMAN . . . J. T. BROWNLIE

A. HENDERSON
ChairmanJOHN HILL . . . FRANK SMITH
ALEXANDER WILKIEW. MOSSES
Secretary

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5)

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

MONTENEGRO THREATENED.

November 28, 3.25 a.m.
A Montenegrin communique says that the enemy has been actively reconnoitring recently and preparing for several days for a great stroke against Montenegro.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that, the war against Serbia being nearly ended, action against Montenegro will be taken with the utmost vigour. The Montenegrins will shortly be driven back in their own territory, where they will be deprived of their supplies and munitions and they will finish their role in the war.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

ALLIES' FRESH NOTE TO GREECE.

November 27, 5.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that the Allies have presented a fresh detailed Note to Greece complementary to the previous Note.

A GREEK PROPOSAL.

November 27, 9.15 p.m.
It is stated in authoritative quarters, says Reuter's Athens correspondent, that the Greek Government will probably propose that the Entente Powers should appoint military experts to discuss with the Greek General Staff the demands concerning Salonica which are contained in yesterday's Note.

THE SITUATION AGAIN DISQUIETING.

November 28, 3.15 a.m.
The Greek situation is again disquieting. A Reuter telegram from Athens says with reference to the new Note, which makes detailed demands regarding the security and liberty of action of the Allied troops, that optimism has given way to scepticism. A *Lloyd's News* message from Athens states that the Allies have demanded a reply to their Note at the soonest possible moment, and that the situation is regarded as grave.

THE ITALIANS.

FRESH HAUL OF PRISONERS.

November 27, 11.45 p.m.
An official report from Rome states that in the district of Montenegro the Italians have captured 210 prisoners. There is incessant fighting on the height north-west of Gorizia.

THE DARDANELLES.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

November 28, 6.25 a.m.
Reporting on the Dardanelles expedition, the latest Paris communique says: Our artillery was most active on Wednesday and Thursday. We succeeded in shelling several Turkish heavy guns, causing the enemy's fire to markedly weaken. Numerous Turkish wounded have arrived in Constantinople recently. There were hand grenade actions on Wednesday, while a mine explosion on Thursday destroyed saps pushed by the enemy towards our centre.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

GERMANY MOVING TROOPS FROM WESTERN FRONT.

November 27, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that reports from Germany indicate extensive movements of troops towards Serbia from the Western front.

These reports also indicate that the railways along which the new formations are concentrated are closed to ordinary traffic.

FRENCH AEROPLANES BOMBARD STRUMNITZA.

November 27, 1.50 p.m.
A telegram from Salonica states that a squadron of French aeroplanes has successfully bombarded Strumnitza.

IS BULGARIA GETTING TIRED?

November 27, 1.50 p.m.
Bulgarian newspapers declare that after the occupation of Serbian Macedonia, Bulgaria will not consent to make any fresh sacrifices.

The Albanians are showing a friendliness towards the Serbians.

ENTENTE MINISTERS VISIT MONTENEGRO.

November 27, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Entente Ministers in Serbia have arrived at Andrievitza, in Montenegro.

TURKISH DEVILRY.

REVOLTING TORTURE OF ARMENIANS.

November 27, 4.20 a.m.
Viscount Bryce publishes further details of the horrors of the Armenian massacres. The Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis, taking days to murder thousands of the inhabitants, who were compelled to dig their own graves. The remainder were driven to the Tigris. Revolting tortures took place in the district of Mush. Notable townsmen and headmen of villages had their finger nails and toe nails extracted, their teeth knocked out, their noses whittled down, and their bodies subjected to other lingering agonies.

In the town of Mush the Armenians entrenched and bravely defended themselves, but the Turkish artillery, manned by German officers, blotted out their positions. Hundreds of women and children were then roasted to death. Many went mad and threw away their children. Some knelt and prayed amid the flames while their bodies were burning.

In the hill country, 15,000 survivors were surrounded by 80,000 Turks. Men, women and children fought with knives, bayonets and stones in a frightful hand-to-hand struggle, women thrusting knives into the throats of the Turks.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ALL IS QUIET.

November 28, 4.25 p.m.
A Paris communique reports that all is quiet. There has been a heavy snowfall in the Vosges.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

November 27, 12.35 a.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, says:—Our artillery has successfully bombarded the enemy's trenches during the past four days, destroying the wire and reaching the parapets. The enemy made little reply. Mining has been constant on both sides during the past few days.

Hostile artillery has been active north of Albert, north of Loos and Ploegat, and east of Ypres. A heavy bombing attack on Monday evening on a mine crater south of the Bethune-La Bassée road was repulsed. We exploded a mine on Tuesday north of the Bethune-La Bassée road, and occupied the crater. The enemy on Wednesday exploded a mine south of Quinchy, somewhat damaging our trenches. A hostile bombing attack against the crater was repulsed.

The enemy yesterday exploded a mine near Carnoy and Givenchy. Twenty-three of our aeroplanes yesterday successfully bombed a German but encampment north-east of Albert. The enemy replied with a single aeroplane, which dropped six bombs near Bray, doing no damage.

LIVELY CANNONADE.

November 27, 1.15 a.m.
A Paris communique states that there has been a cannonade along the entire front. It was most lively in the Argonne, where a German ammunition depot was blown up. There was brisk grenade fighting in the region of Fille and Mort, where the French occupied a mine crater.

THE BALKANS.

NUMBER OF SPIES IN SALONICA.

November 28, 4.30 p.m.
Reuter's special correspondent at the Salonica headquarters states that the town has acquired unforeseen importance owing to the overflowing heterogeneous masses of the military of most races and of all colours. Nevertheless, the most striking feature is the ubiquity of the spies, who are not hindered and are unclassified. They practice their unholy work with astounding openness. The German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish spies watch every private and military movement. The Anglo-French authorities at present are powerless, but the question needs a prompt solution. The Greeks see the reasonableness of the Allies' requirements. The latter must control the arrivals and departures, and all telegrams, and be able to expel undesirable from the military zone. It is generally believed that the Greek reply provides for the necessary reforms.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

November 28, 8.15 p.m.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says a German communique admits that the Serbian rear-guards are still resisting and even attacking in the Mitrovitza region.

ROUMANIA REFUSES REQUEST.

November 28, 8.30 p.m.
Reuter learns that some days ago Germany and Austria jointly requested Roumania's permission for their warships to proceed along the Danube, beyond Bulgarian waters, but Roumania declined. It is fairly certain that the enemy's object was to menace the Russian concentration on Reni and other points of southern Bessarabia.

"CONSCRIPTION IF NECESSARY."

November 28, 5.00 p.m.
At the Merthyr election, Mr. Stanton, the unofficial Labour candidate, polled 10,288, and Mr. Winston (Labour) 8,080.

It is a noteworthy result, as Mr. Stanton fought on patriotic lines, and declared: "If the Government said conscription was necessary, then he would vote for conscription and for double conscription if necessary." This is the first big indication of the determination of the Welsh workers to carry on the war to victory, especially as this is the late Mr. Keir Hardie's seat.

EARL KITCHENER,

ARRIVES IN ROME.

November 28, 6.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Rome says that Earl Kitchener has arrived there and was welcomed enthusiastically by all classes, with manifestations of the most profound esteem, including members of the Cabinet, senators, deputies, officers of the army and navy. The whole Press warmly greets the British War Minister, emphasising his great power as an organiser and leader of men, and hopes that Earl Kitchener will be able to co-ordinate the forces of the Allies, leading them on to ultimate victory.

November 28, 10.00 p.m.
A telegram from Rome says that Earl Kitchener and Mr. Ben- nell Rodd conferred separately with Signor Salandra and Signor Sonnino at a luncheon at the Embassy, which was held in Earl Kitchener's honour and was attended by the Ministers of War and of the Colonies. Afterwards, Earl Kitchener conferred with General Porro, the Deputy Chief of the Staff, and called on the French Embassy. The newspapers publish the most eulogistic articles on Earl Kitchener.

HONORARY A. D. C.

November 28, 6.15 p.m.
The Nawab of Hyderabad has been been gazetted honorary aide-de-camp to the King.

HUGE GERMAN LOSSES.

PEELING THE PINCH.

November 28, 8.50 p.m.
An official representative of the British Press with the French armistice estimates that the German losses during the first fifteen months of the war were 44 millions, of which three millions will not return. This confirms Mr. McKenna's statement that the German net wastage is 200,000 monthly. To meet further losses, Germany will be compelled to raise the age limit for military service above 45 years. Already a secret circular has been issued instructing the authorities to proceed with the registration of men of 45 and 50 years old.

(Continued on page 10.)

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,
the 1st December, 1915, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
(For account of the concerned)
The following
4 Parcels of First Grade Pearls.

Parcel A
lot 1-1 pearl carats 4 1/4 1-32
" 2-1 do " 31-6
" 3-1 do " 2 1/2
Parcel B
" 4-2 do " 61-16
" 5-1 do " 2 1/2 1-16
" 6-1 do " 2
Parcel C
" 7-1 do " 3 1/4 1-32
" 8-1 do " 2 1/4 1-32
" 9-1 do " 2 1/4 1-32
Parcel D
" 10-1 do " 4 1-16
On view from Monday the 29th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the concerned), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 1st December, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Cecil House Street,
A Large Quantity of Valuable Diamonds, Jewellery, Silver Ware, Ivory, Grass Cloth, &c. &c. &c.

much of which was originally intended for the Panama Exposition, as follows:—
Lady's and Gent's Hall-marked Gold Watches, Gold Pendants, Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Links, Jade-stone Ornaments, and 2 Sets Ivory Billiard Balls, &c., &c., A large assortment of Silver Goods, Amber and Jade-stone Beads, Grass Cloth Dresses, Blouses, Table Covers, Bed-spreads and Cushion Covers, &c. &c. &c.

Also
A number of Gold Rings set with Precious Stones, "Diamond and Ruby," "Diamond and Sapphire," etc., &c.

Six large Solitaire Diamond Rings.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

NOTICE

G. R.
IN HIS BRITANNIC
MAJESTY'S CONSULAR
COURT, AT CANTON.
Probate Jurisdiction.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the goods of Smollett Campbell, Deceased.

In virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this day, I do hereby monish and cite all and sundry manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or before the 28th day of November, 1915 and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of Smollett Campbell late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto Archibald Smollett Campbell, Attorney for Ella Grace Campbell of 48 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.
Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915.
Edw. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.

Don't forget: after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

BY
ALFRED MIROVITCH
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST
AND

MISCHAEI PIASTRO
WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST

SATURDAY DEC. 4th AND MONDAY, DEC. 6th

Commencing at 9.20 p.m. Prices as usual.
Booking at MOUTRIES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

"THE MISTAKE OF HER LIFE,"

And

"THE WEB."

Two Thrilling Dramas.

Also

The Great Comedy

"WIFFLES AND THE MANICURE GIRL,"

And other Comics and Interesting Pictures.

FRIDAY (December 3).

The Great Production of the Present War

"THE SPY."

See this Marvellous Picture.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

Exclusive Feature

in 4 parts;

"URSULA'S INHERITANCE."

Also

MISS GLORY TAFT.

NEW SONGS: NEW SONGS.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

Under the Direction of Prof. Gonzales.

NOTICES.

5
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PORTABLE ROWBOAT MOTORS
HAVE YOU ONE FOR YOUR YACHT
DINGHY? WE GUARANTEE THEM.
ALEX. ROSS & Co., Phone 27.

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ALL METAL ACTION, NOTHING TO BE EATEN
BY INSECTS OR TO GET OUT OF ORDER.
SOLE AGENTS:
ROBINSON
PIANO COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL.

Home Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, October 28.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 4 to 4½ per cent, and discount of four months Bank bills 4½ per cent. In the Silver market the undertone remains good, and bars are quoted at 23-15/16d. per oz. The Rubber share market has been fairly active, and prices generally have been on the upward tendency. An extraordinary general meeting of Linggi Plantations has been held, when resolutions effecting the capital of the company and acquisition of the Port Dickson-Lukut (F.M.S.) Rubber Estates were passed. In the China Tea market a fair business is being transacted at steady prices. In Coffee business continues small, but prices are unaltered. The sugar market is steady, but only moderate sales have taken place. Peppers remain very quiet, but prices are steady. Rice steady, but quiet. Manila Hemp continues firm, with a good demand, though there is a scarcity of sellers. Plantation Rubber, after advancing, has become rather weaker. Standard No. 1 Crepe being quoted 2s. 5½d. per lb. and Smoked Sheet 2s. 5½d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 2s. 5½d. per lb. Straits Tin is \$150 15s. to \$151 5s. for cash, and \$152 10s. to \$153 for three months.

Japanese Competition in Manchuria.

H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) writes that there are three natural gateways into South Manchuria—Antung, Dairen, and Newchwang—each a seaport and each on the South Manchuria Railway, which is the most important channel of communication in those regions. From various causes Antung has never, until recently, been a serious competitor in the Manchurian carrying trade. Such rivalry as existed has been between Newchwang, long established but handicapped by various disadvantages artificial and natural, and Dairen, newly founded, but possessing a good harbour situated at a railroad. In 1913 a heavy blow at the future prosperity of the latter port was threatened in the probable extension of a system of reduced freight rates for the benefit of goods passing beyond Antung into Manchuria along the Antung-Mukden-Chengdeh section of the South Manchuria Railway Company's line. As a result of negotiations, however, the three ports were placed on a basis of equality as regards freight rates. The specific through rates did not at first apply to any goods but those coming from Japan, and in that respect were in the nature of a discriminatory tariff against like articles of foreign origin; but in October, 1914, this final barrier to ostensible equality of opportunity was removed, and the rates were made applicable also to goods coming from ports on the following lines:—Formosa-Dairen line of the Osaka Chosen Kaisha; Tientsin, Bombay, American, Australian, and European lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; and the Shanghai-Dairen line of the South Manchuria Railway Company. It is further understood that this principle is to be extended and that foreign steamship companies will be allowed to benefit in the same manner as Japanese companies do, provided that they enter into special arrangements with the South Manchuria Railway Company, but the form these arrangements may take is not yet known. It would appear from what has been written above as if all competitors were now on a basis of equality. The Cotton Exporters Association of Japan is, however, believed to enjoy in connection with its shipments a special reduction of 1 yen (about 2s.) per ton allowed by the three transport companies which carry the Association's goods and a special rebate of 1 yen 50 sen (about 3s.) per ton granted by the Imperial Railway Bureau.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be beaten, if Equalled of 1 Bread Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price.	Number of Shares.	Par. Paid Up.	1914. Highest.	1914. Lowest.	1915. Highest. Since 14th May. to now.	1915. Lowest. Since 14th May. to now.	Last Dividend and Date.
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$810 s. 273/10-	120,000	\$125 all	855 July.	700 Oct.	845 x div.	790 c. div.	{22/3- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	420 b.	10,000	\$250 50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425	360	{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Inter- of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 n.	10,000	\$15 25	145 May	133 Jan.	175	160	{Final of 12 1/2 p.c. max. 25 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$925 s.	12,400	\$250 100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$972	\$855	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$270 b.	12,000	\$100 60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	270	225	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$155 s.	20,000	\$100 20	160 July	140 Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$420 s.	8,000	\$250 60	395 Feb.	368 April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$86 b.	20,000	\$50 all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	91	45	{44 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	19 1/2 b.	80,000	\$15 all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$152 s. 152	{60,000 \$5 } all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	159	96		{6 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. on d. s. for year 1914. Shares quoted ex 9 p. div. in H'kong from 22.12.15. An interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 22.12.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5/- b.	3,797,610	\$1 a	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 1/2 b.	40,000	\$10 all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	32	{\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$128 b.	20,000	\$100 all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	{\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$37 1/2 s.	7,000	\$100 all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	{\$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Administration	30/-	1,000,000	\$1 all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3.60 b.	200,000	\$1 all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3 1/2	{1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	29/- b.	160,000	\$1 all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	28/-	{1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspians	36/6 s.	786,666	\$1 all	56/6	21/3	41	37/6	{1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & C. Co., Ltd.	\$76 b.	60,000	\$50 all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	81 1/2	68	{\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & Whampoa D. Co., Ltd.	\$86 b.	50,000	\$50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	88 1/2	57	{\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60 1/2 b.	56,760	t. 100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	{Ts. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	99 s.	36,000	t. 100 all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	{Ts. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	1.94 b.	13,000	t. 100 all	—	94	94		{Ts. 6 1/2 for year ending 22.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$108 b.	20,000	\$50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{Ts. 250 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$107 s.	11,000	\$100 all	147 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	{\$3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'khyres Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 b.	12,000	\$10 all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	{45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	8,000	\$20 20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	{\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	t. 105 b.	78,000	t. 50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$73 b.	18,000	\$50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	103	100	{\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$103 s.	18,000	\$100 all	—	—	103	100	{\$4.00 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$172 1/2 s.	20,000	t. 50 all	158 July	125 May	180	152 1/2	{Ts. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Kung Yik	\$154 s.	75,000	t. 10 all	143 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/2	{Ts. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	78 b.	8,000	t. 100 all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	80	{Ts. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	t. 90 s.	40,000	t. 50 all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	90	{Dividend of Ts. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.								
Yangtze Paper Co., Ltd.	t. 6 1/2 n.	175,000	t. 5 all	—	—	6 1/2	6 1/2	
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 1/4 b.	10,000	\$12 all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	{85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.80 s.	50,000	\$5 all	4.80 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	{6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	—	50,000	\$1 all	—	—	—	—	
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	9.80 b.	125,000	\$10 all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	10.10	8.00	{70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$30 s.	40,000	\$7 6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	31	{\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	10.10 b.	400,000	\$10 all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	11	6.70	{50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 1/4 s.	60,000	\$10 all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	45	39	{\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$190 s.	6,000	\$25 all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	184	{Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$34 s.	60,000	\$10 all	25 June	22 Apr.	42 1/2	25	{Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5.30 s.	325,000	5/- all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.90	4.80	{\$10 % for 1914
Langkate	1.39 b.	250,000	\$10 all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36 1/2	{Interim of Ts. 1 making Ts. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$92 b.	25,000	\$10 all	103 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	9	{70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 85 cts. b.	—	50,000	\$10 all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	11	80 cts.	
Philippines Id.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10 all	—	—	4	4	{None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10 all	—	—	5	5	{\$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-tories du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50 all	—	—	20	20	{None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5 all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	{25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 s.	27,723	\$10 all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	{\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 s.	90,000	\$10 all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/4 b.	21,000	\$7 all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. O. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25 all	30 June	22 Dec.	29	29	{\$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tis. 13 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$6.90 buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$4.40 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.
Anglo Dutch Tis. 6 buyers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3 1/2 buyers.	Malaka Findas (Straits) \$1.90 buyers.	Pajani (Straits) \$13.00 buyers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Changkot Serdangs (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.70 buyers.	New Serendah \$2.45 buyers.
Nordlands 15/6 buyers 18/9 sellers.			

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, NOV. 29, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	Gold Leaf per oz.
T/T	Demand Bombay	On Saigon	\$56.00
1/11 1/2	T/T Calcutta	On Bangkok	\$10.40 nom.
30 d/s	Demand Calcutta	Buying.	Bar Silver, ready
1/11 3/8	Demand Manila	4 m/s. L/C	forward
60 d/s	T/T San Fco & N.Y.	2-1/8	
4 m/s	Demand New York	6 m/s. L/C	
T/T Shanghai	T/T Java	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y.	
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T Marks	4 m/s. Marks	
T/T Singapore	Demand Germany	4 m/s. France	
T/T Japan	T/T France	6 m/s. France	
T/T India	Demand India		
T/T 144 1/2			

NOTICE

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.



IT'S PURE.
IT'S CLEAR,
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SUITS
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CLIMATE IN
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IT'S BREWED
BY
NY CARLSBERG
BREWERIES,
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HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
Kobe. YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,210,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,460,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July 1915

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

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Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:—
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Proprietors Liability £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hon Secy, 11th April, 1912.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
— \$15,000,000
Silver £18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. I. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shillim, CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, MANAGER.

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 582,500
Reserve Fund " 500,000

BANKERS, The Bank of England, The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPERLIN, Acting Manager.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING NEAR BAGDAD.

(Continued from Page 8)
November 28, 9.15 p.m.
A further telegram from General Nixon, regarding the recent fighting at Ctesiphon, 130 miles beyond the 25th inst. for Bagdad, says that General Townshend's troops are in possession of the battle line. The Turkish are retiring on Bialah, ten miles above Ctesiphon and the same distance from Bagdad.
The Turkish prisoners, who now number 1,300, have been taken to Lajj. The British wounded were 2,500, of whom 1,800 left on the 25th inst. for Basra. The number of killed is not yet reported. General Nixon speaks in the highest terms of General Townshend's handling of the troops, and also of the splendid spirit of the men after severe losses, hardships and want of water and food.

THE ITALIANS.

AN UNCONFIRMED RUMOUR.

November 28, 11.35 p.m.
The rumour that Goritz has fallen is unconfirmed.
A communique from Rome says that fighting continued yesterday on the heights north-west of the town. Repeated stubborn enemy counter-attacks did not prevent the Italian's consolidating and extending the conquered positions. There was severe fighting on the Carso, along the ridge descending from Mount San Michele to the Isonzo. The enemy by a sudden assault captured a ridge, but the Italians retook it and firmly hold it.

EARL KITCHENER OFF TO THE FRONT.

November 27, 12.15 a.m.
A telegram from Rome states that Earl Kitchener left in the afternoon to visit the Italian front and to confer with General Cadorna and King Emmanuel.

"SHOT TO PIECES."

November 27, 2.55 a.m.
A message from Amsterdam states that "Goritz" has been systematically shot to pieces. An Austrian communique, which continues to complain of the awful effectiveness of the Italian bombardment, gives further estimates of the enormous damage wrought on the buildings, etc., and claims that the Kosovo Plain is completely in the hands of the Central Powers.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

November 27, 2.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the officials of the Department of Justice give an assurance that a thorough investigation of the German plots to cripple the munition factories is well under way. An important arrest has been made in San Francisco, as a result of which O. Crowley, formerly detective in the country district of the Attorney's office, is charged with sending money for dynamiting the Allies' munition vessels and also the piers on the Pacific coast, where the munition ships were harbored. Crowley joined a powder factory, presumably in order to keep track of the shipments of explosives.

A MONTREAL PLOT.

November 27, 2.55 a.m.
The Montreal police believe they have frustrated a plot to blow up the famous Lachine Canal, which would have suspended the carriage of grain via the Great Lakes. They found a high explosive bomb and shells on the banks.

NO PEACE CONFERENCE.

November 27, 12.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is stated authoritatively that President Wilson has refused to participate in various campaigns and to convene a conference of neutrals with a view to peace.

BRITISH CREDIT IN NEW YORK.

November 27, 4.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that additional British commercial credit has been established there from a loan bearing 4½ interest, running six months, secured by British Government bonds. The credit aggregates 50 million dollars and the security is 11 millions sterling.

CANADIAN MUNITION WORKS.

November 27, 4.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that plans are being prepared for an important extension of munition works in Canada. There will not only be a larger output, but the Banks will assist in financing. The B.N.s are accepting bills of exchange. Heretofore payments were made direct from British funds.

NEW DUTCH MINISTER.

November 27, 4.55 a.m.
A Hague telegram says that M. Jonkheer Vannippen Tot Soveren has been appointed temporary Minister to the Vatican, succeeding M. Regard, who is dead.

THE RUSSIANS.

TSAR'S TROOPS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

November 28, 6.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the Russian offensive in the Baltic provinces is admitted in a Berlin communique.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

November 27, 12.35 a.m.
The German claim of the capture of Barasmeude, a few miles south of Riga, is not confirmed by a Russian communique, which says that the fighting there all day yesterday ended indecisively. Everything is quiet elsewhere on the whole front, except west of the town of Olyka, between Rovno and Lutsk, where the communique says, the attempts of the enemy to advance on two points nearly ended in disaster to him, the Russian enveloping movements forcing him to retire precipitately to the starting point.

RUSSIAN MILITARY MISSION IN LONDON.

November 27, 2.20 a.m.
Reuter learns that an important Russian military mission has arrived in London under Admiral Rousine, Chief of the Naval Staff, accompanied by officers of the Imperial Staff. The mission is an outcome of the desire of Earl Kitchener for closer touch with Russia. The mission will confer with the Government. The conduct of the war was never closer, and the co-operation of the Allies and the Russian supplies of arms and munitions has vastly improved and is daily more satisfactory.

POST OFFICE.

New Year's Mail.

The Public are informed that the New Year's Mail via Siberia to the United Kingdom and Countries beyond will be closed at 5 P.M. on the 1st December. This Mail is due to arrive in London on or about the 31st December.

As no opportunity for the despatch of Parcel Mails to Mexico is likely to occur for some time, parcels for Mexico will not be accepted until further notice.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhar Radio Telegraph Station:—
Ville de la Ciotat St. Albans
Tijmasook Mishima Maru

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Europe, Mishima Maru, 25th Nov.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Straits, Ceylon & India via Bombay—Per KIRIN M., 29th inst. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai North China & Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA M., 30th inst. 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per DEVAYONGSE, 30th Nov. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada—Per AKI MARU, 30th Nov. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada—Per CHICAGO M., 30th Nov. 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI CHING, 30th Nov. 1 p.m.

Philippines Is.—Per CHINHUA, 30th Nov. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per LIANGCHOW, 30th Nov. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st Dec.

Hai Phong—Per KATON, 1st Dec. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per FOOKSANG, 1st Dec. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 1st Dec. 11 a.m.

(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 4th Dec.)

THURSDAY, 2nd Dec.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London—Per KATON, 2nd Dec. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia) Per SINKIANG, 2nd Dec. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 6th Dec.)

FRIDAY, 3rd Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 3rd Dec. 1 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 2nd December at 5 p.m. Per SARDINIA, 3rd Nov. Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th Dec.

Straits, Burma & India via Calcutta—JAPAN, 4th Dec. 2 p.m.

Holhow and India—Per LOESANG, 4th Dec. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 7th Dec. 1 p.m.

Philippines Is.—Per TEAN, 7th Dec. 3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

29th Nov. to 5th Dec., 1915.

High Water Hong Kong Mean Time.

Low Water Hong Kong Mean Time.

Mon. 29. 11. 12. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Tue. 30. 12. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Wed. 31. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Thur. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Fri. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Sat. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Sun. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Mon. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Tue. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Wed. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Thur. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Fri. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Sat. 10. 11. 12.

Sun. 11. 12.

Mon. 12.

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Fri. 4.

Sat. 5.

Sun. 6.

Mon. 7.

Tue. 8.

Wed. 9.

Thur. 10.

Fri. 11.

Sat. 12.

Sun. 1.

Mon. 2.

Tue. 3.

Wed. 4.

Thur. 5.

Fri. 6.

Sat. 7.

Sun. 8.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,558, E. T. Piller, 28th Nov.—Mauritius, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Shanghai, Br. s.s. 1,507, Hobbs, 28th Nov.—Wuhu, 23rd Nov. Rices—R. & S.

Sinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,515, C. O. Williams, 28th Nov.—Shanghai, 25th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,367, W. O. Passmore, 28th inst.—Swatow, 27th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Cheongching, Br. s.s. 1,159, V. Mc Liddel, 28th inst.—Tientsin, 23rd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Ryudo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,752, R. Shimokawa, 28th inst.—Dalton, 21st inst. Gen.—M. B. & Co.

Halvard Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,066, C. Beck, 28th inst.—Hongkong, 23rd inst. Gen.—T. & Co.

Tjillwong, Dut. s.s. 3,651, A. Oldenburger, 28th inst.—Bourabaya, 15th inst. Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Dainichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,952, F. Fukui, 28th inst.—Mikata, 21st inst. Gen.—M. B. & Co.

Chumang, Br. s.s. 1,417, C. J. Matlock, 28th inst.—Java, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Ningchow, Br. s.s. 5,353, H. L. Allen, 28th inst.—Shanghai, 24th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Takung, Br. s.s. 270, R. A. Matthews, 28th inst.—Haiphong, 25th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,318, C. A. Robertson, 28th inst.—Shanghai, 28th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Nov. 27.

Daijin Maru for Tamul via Swatow

Luzon Maru for Moli & Kobe

Yabiko Maru for Moli

Taiyang Maru for Chingwaniao

Tamen Maru for Dalny

Ville de la Ciotat for Marseilles via Saigon

Kwangang for Shanghai

Liangchow for Canton

St. Albans for Kobe via Swatow

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nov. 27.

Suisang for Calcutta via Singapore

Chelan Maru for Canton

Nov. 28.

Halvard for Canton

Nov. 29.

Haidir for Sama Bay

Foolook for Canton

Shanghai for Canton

Tjimasook for Batavia

Kirin Maru for Bombay via Singapore

Hain Chang for Tientsin

Temuy Maru for Saigon

Sinkiang for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. St. Albans from Manila etc.—

Misses F. Halley, Howick, B. Gibson, Rev

& Mrs. Lewiston, M. Funnell, Miss A. Duer-

din, Miss E. Fawcett, Mr. & Mrs. Blyden-

den, Miss E. Kyrle, Mr. & Mrs. Dowling,

Richardson, Rev. & Mrs. Bayley, Misses

Paylor, Miss N. Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. H. G.

Paylor, L. W. Gray, P. R. de la Jara, Ed. F.

Ed. C. Carr, R. W. McConnell, G. Hart, R. H.

George, A. H. Rudolph, C. W. Wright, Capt.

B. Tappan, J. H. McGregor, Mrs. & Mrs. W. W.

Payne, J. Mcintosh, L. Q. Kirby, J. H. Allen,

G. H. M. Bannerman, E. P. Thompson, Mrs.

Mealy.

Per s.s. Haiching from Foochow etc.—

O. Watson, A. Hallas.

Per s.s. Cheongching from Tientsin—Mr.

& Mrs. Moeling.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in

Reservoirs on the 1st Nov. 1915

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER

WORKS LEVEL.

Tyram 101.10 Above 101.10 Below

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 11.01—The anticyclone has strengthened and is moving slowly eastward.

The northern